

FIG. 1

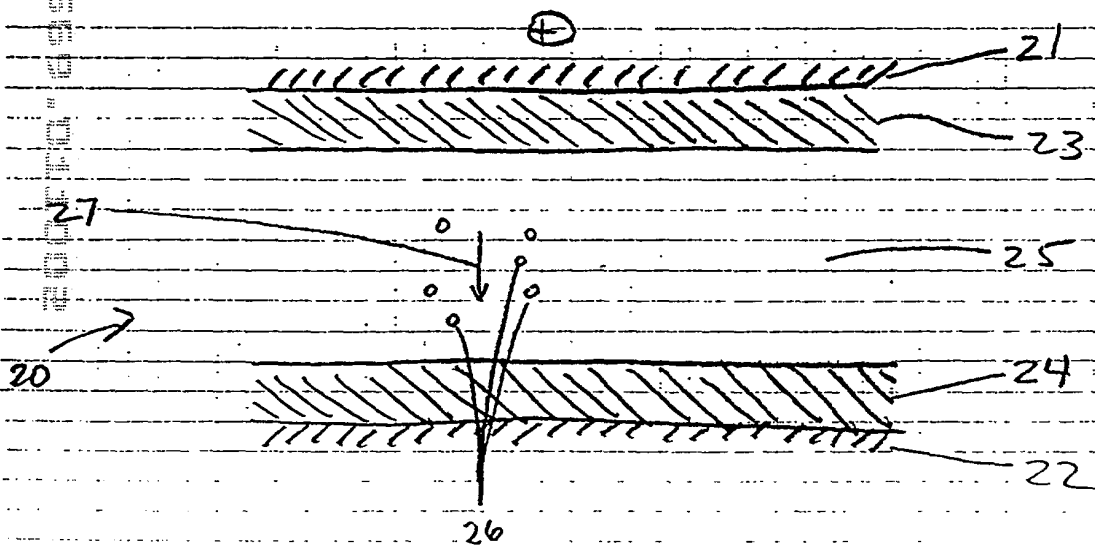


FIG. 2

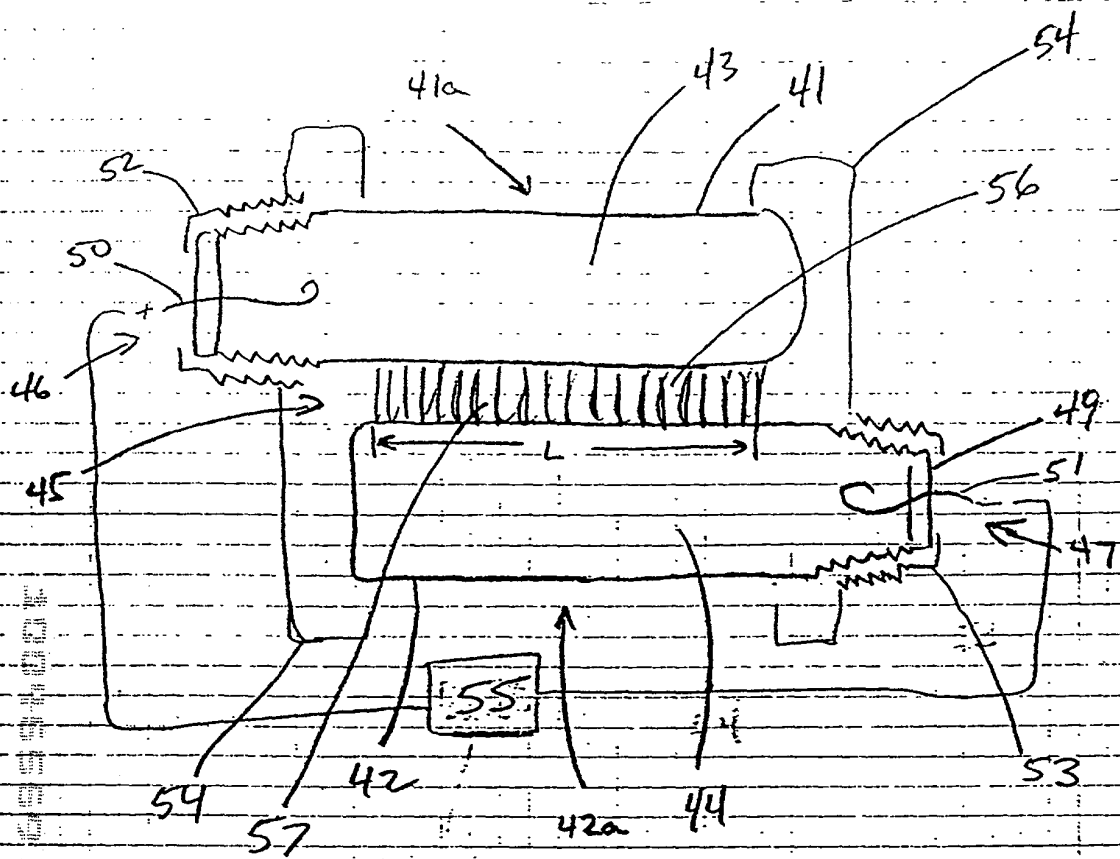


FIG. 3

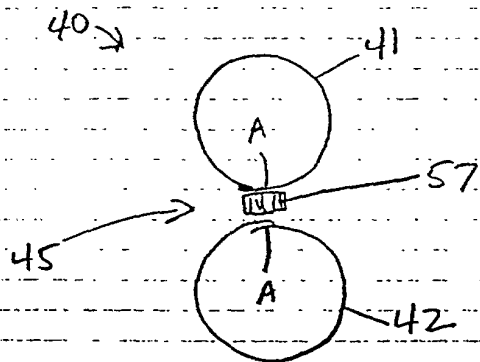


FIG. 4

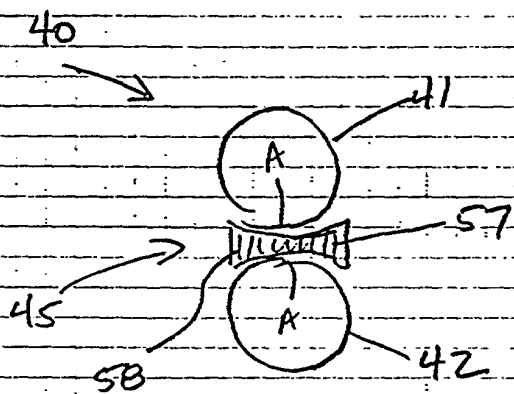


FIG. 5

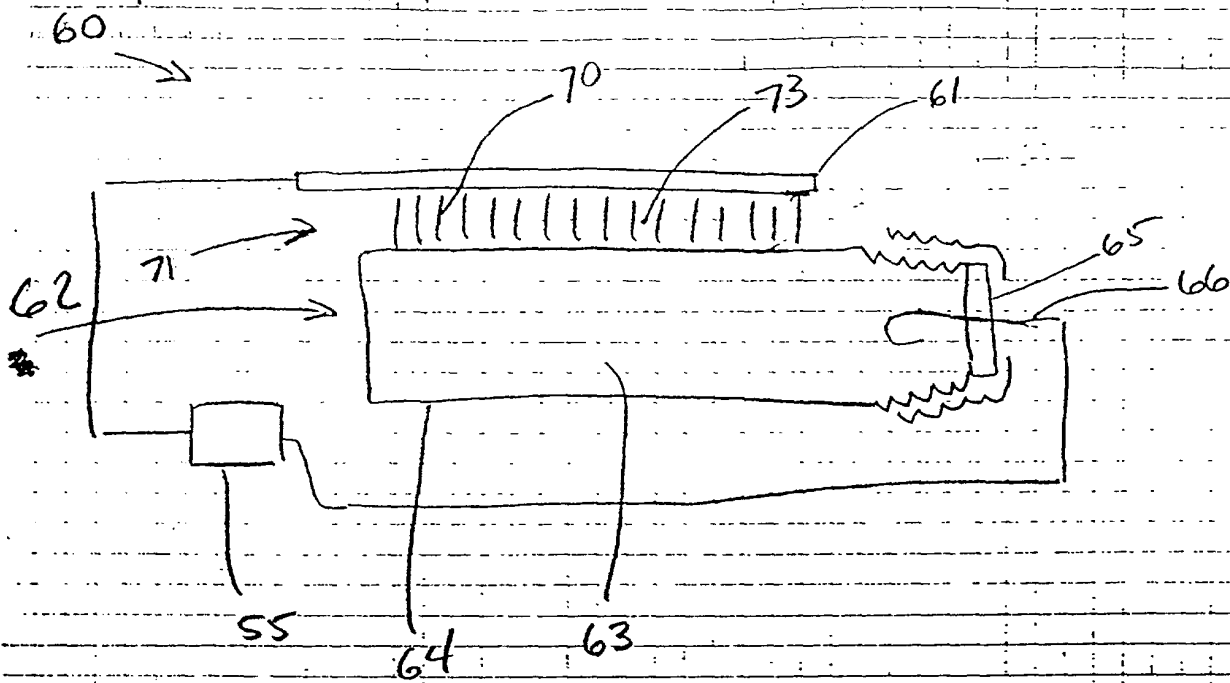


FIG. 6

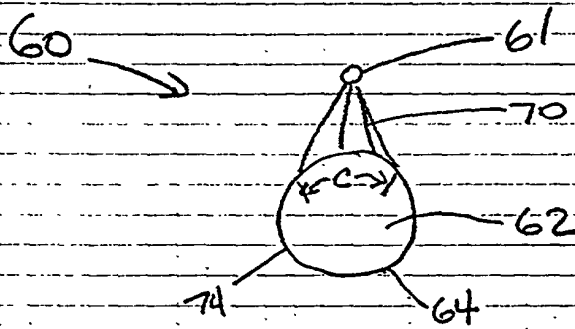


FIG. 7

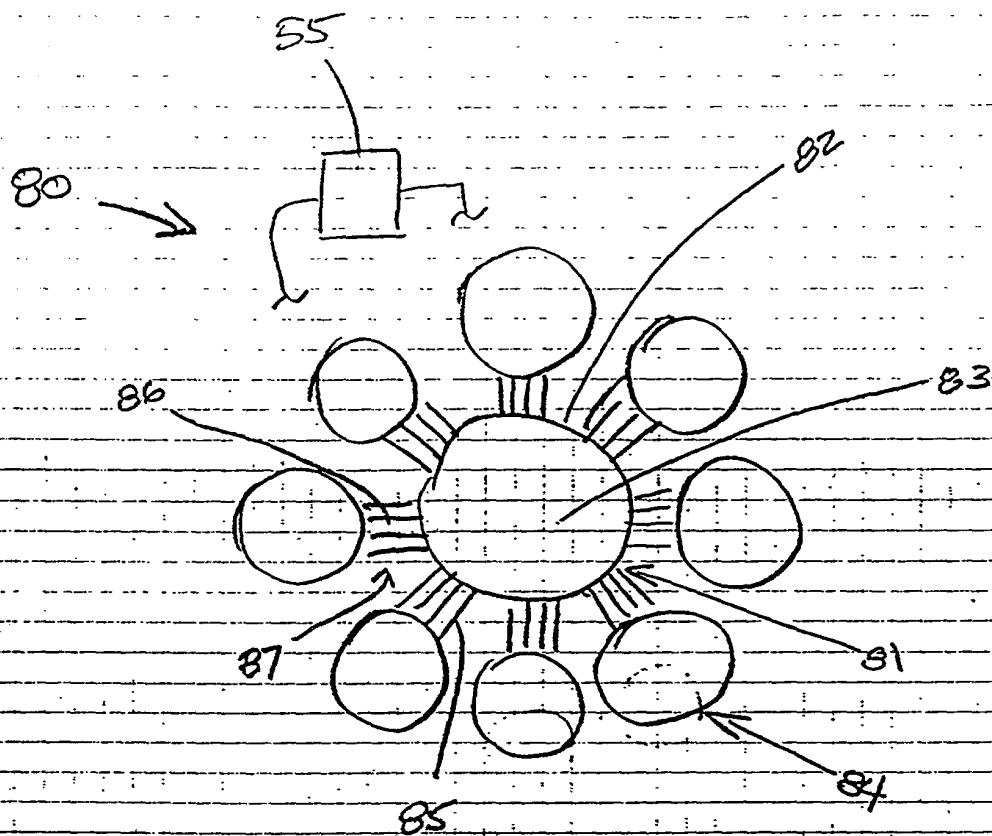


FIG. 8

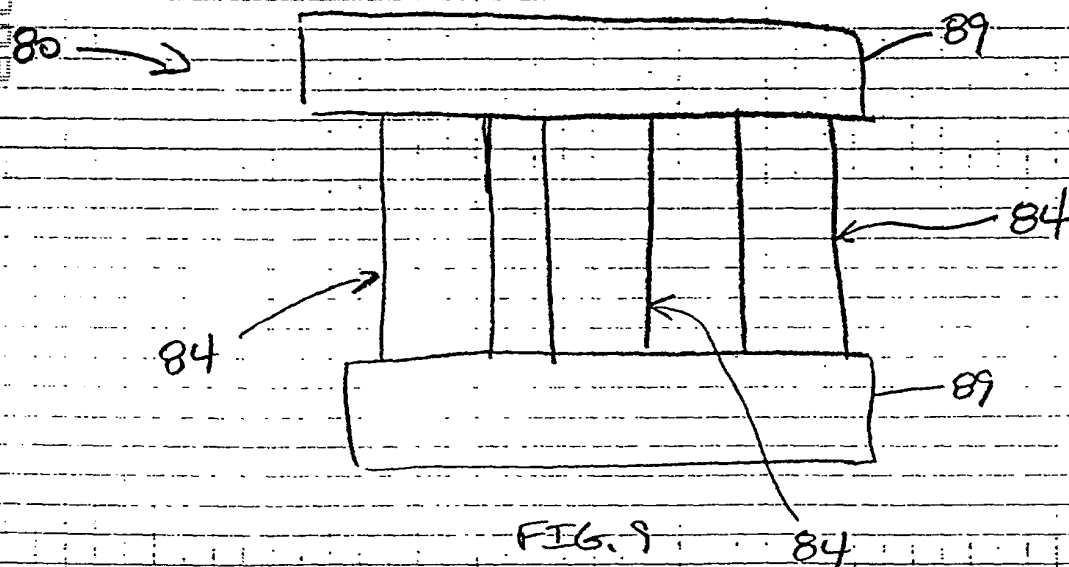


FIG. 9

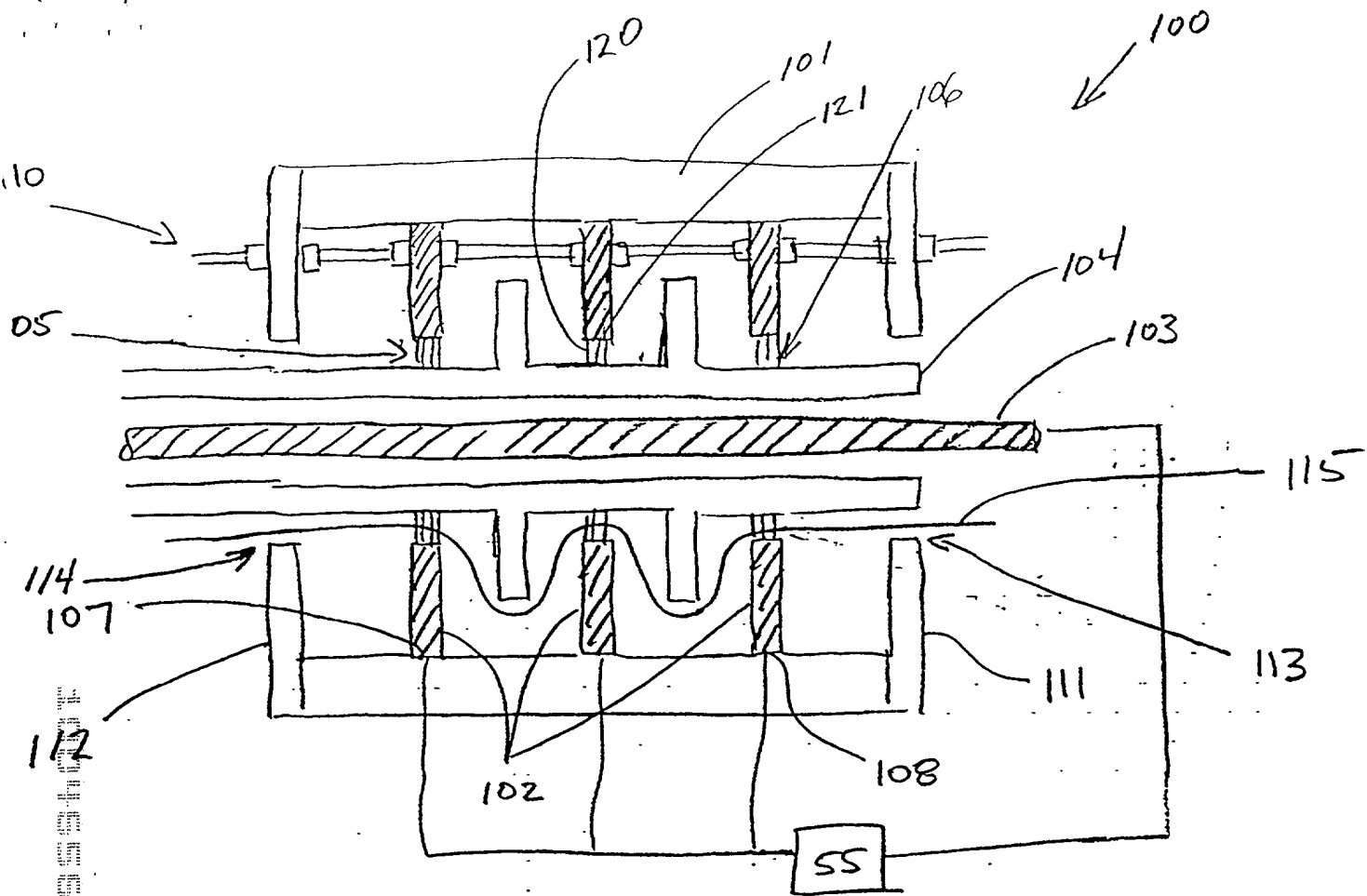


FIG. 10

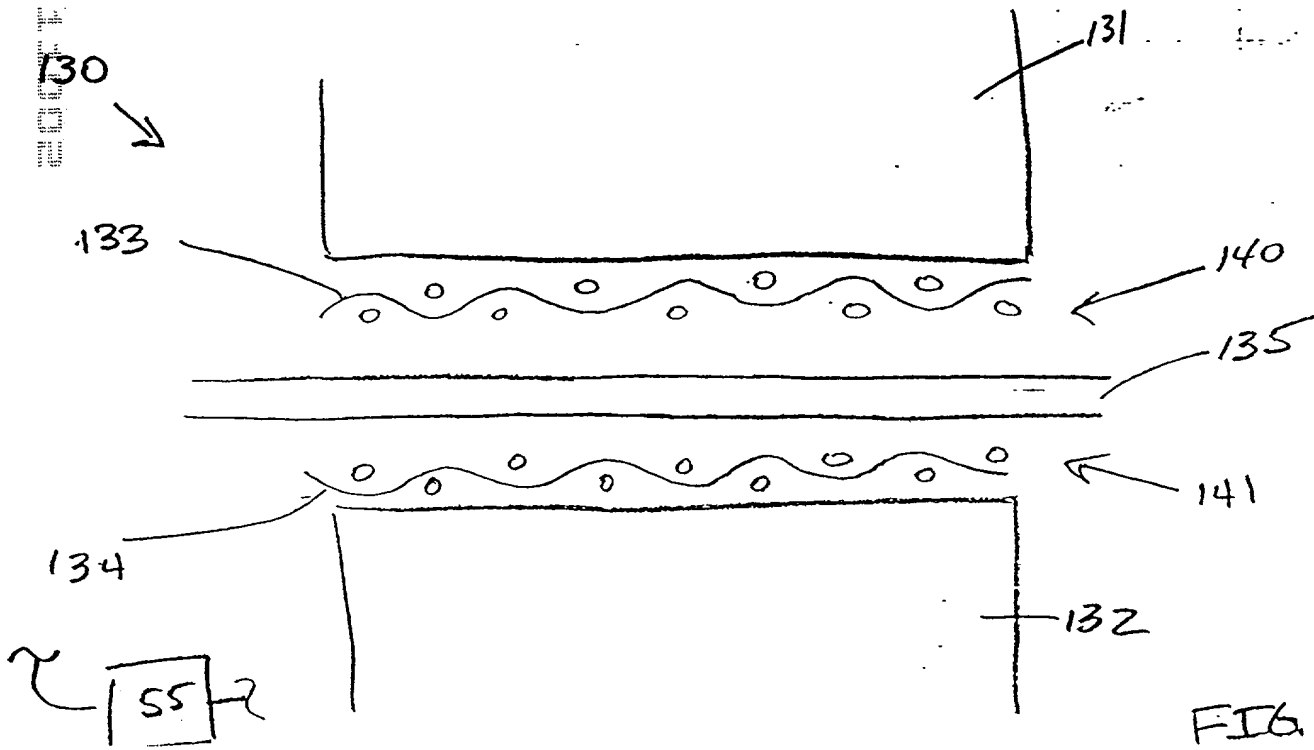


FIG. 11

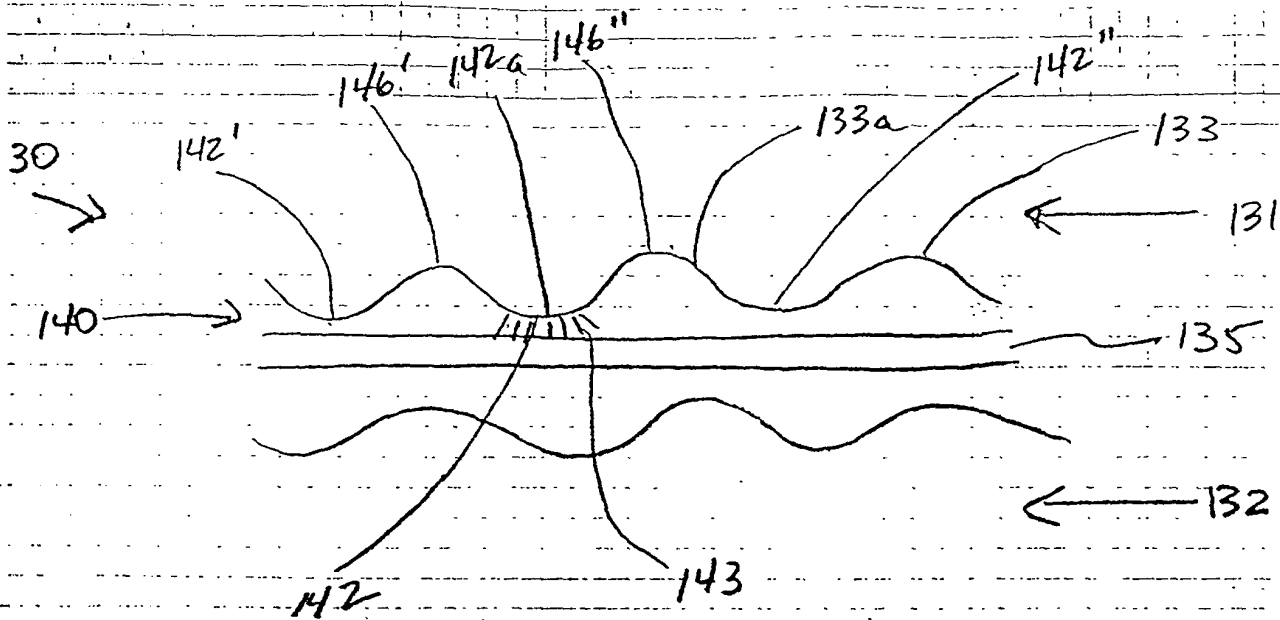


FIG. 12

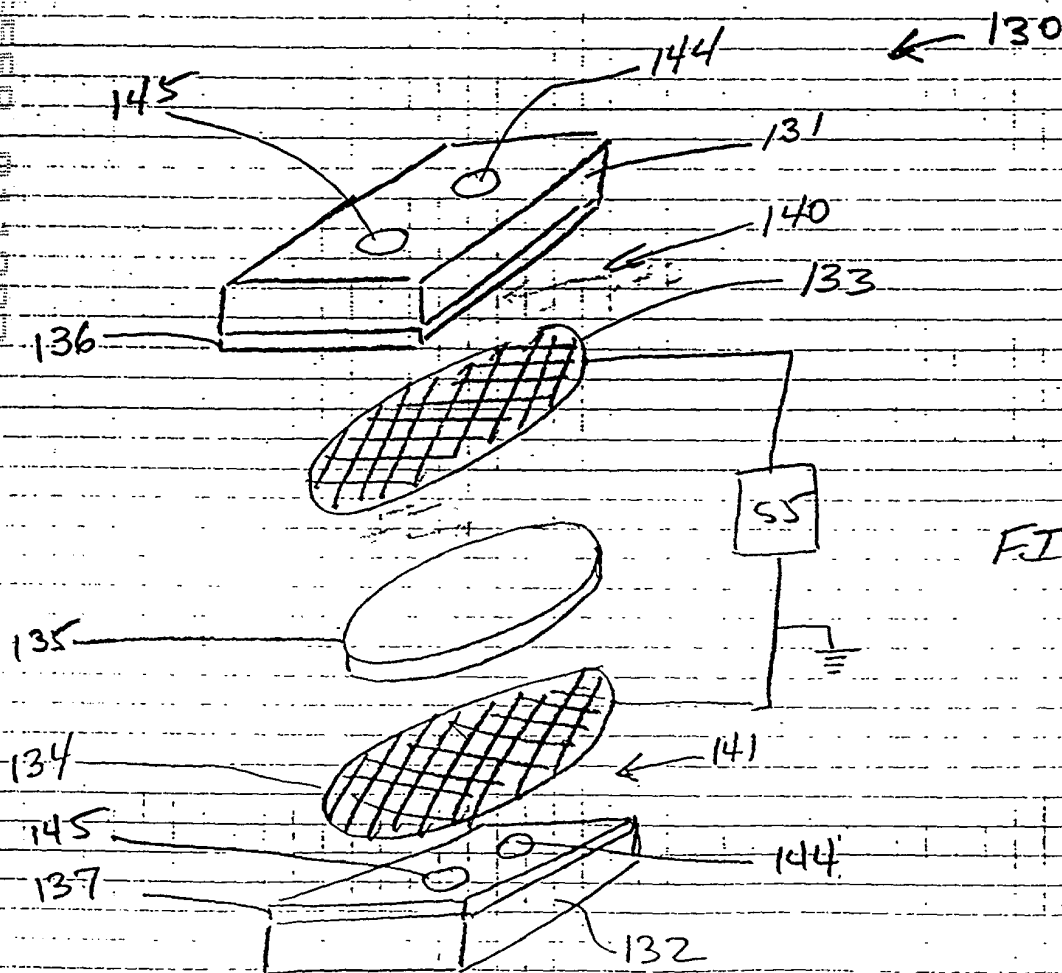


FIG. 13

130'

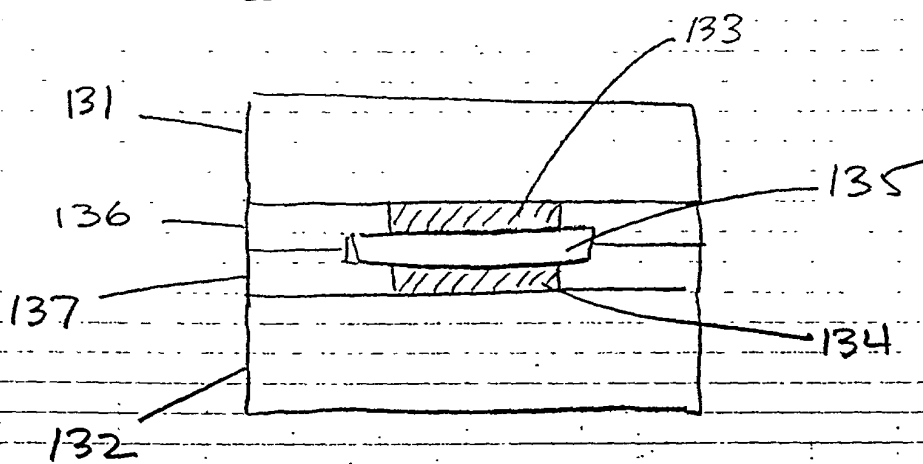


FIG. 14

30''

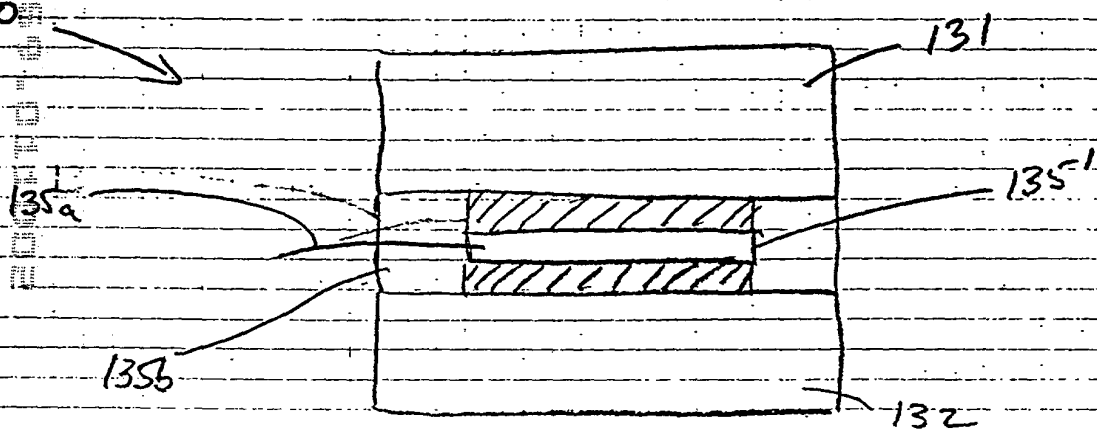


FIG. 15

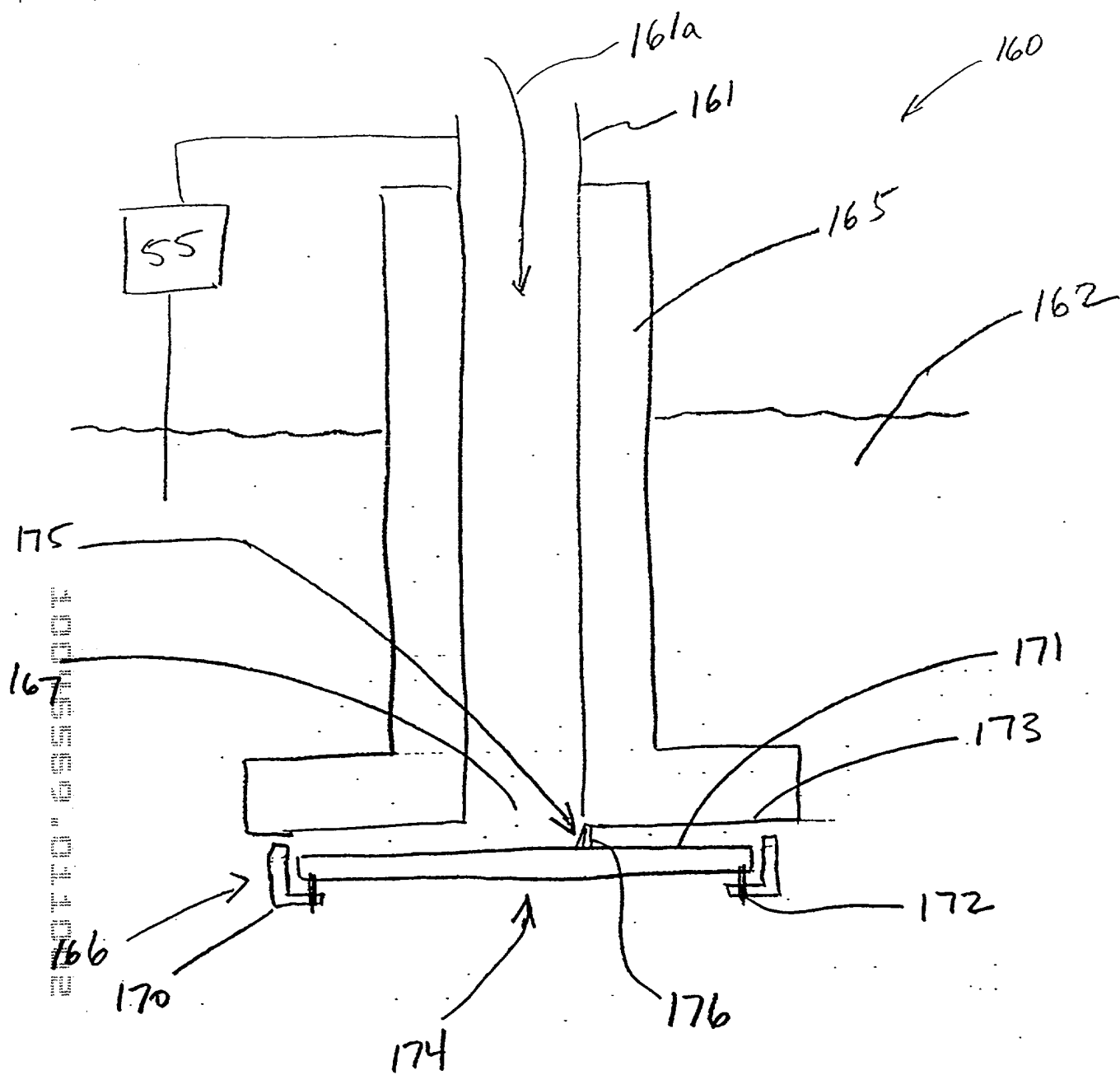


FIG. 16

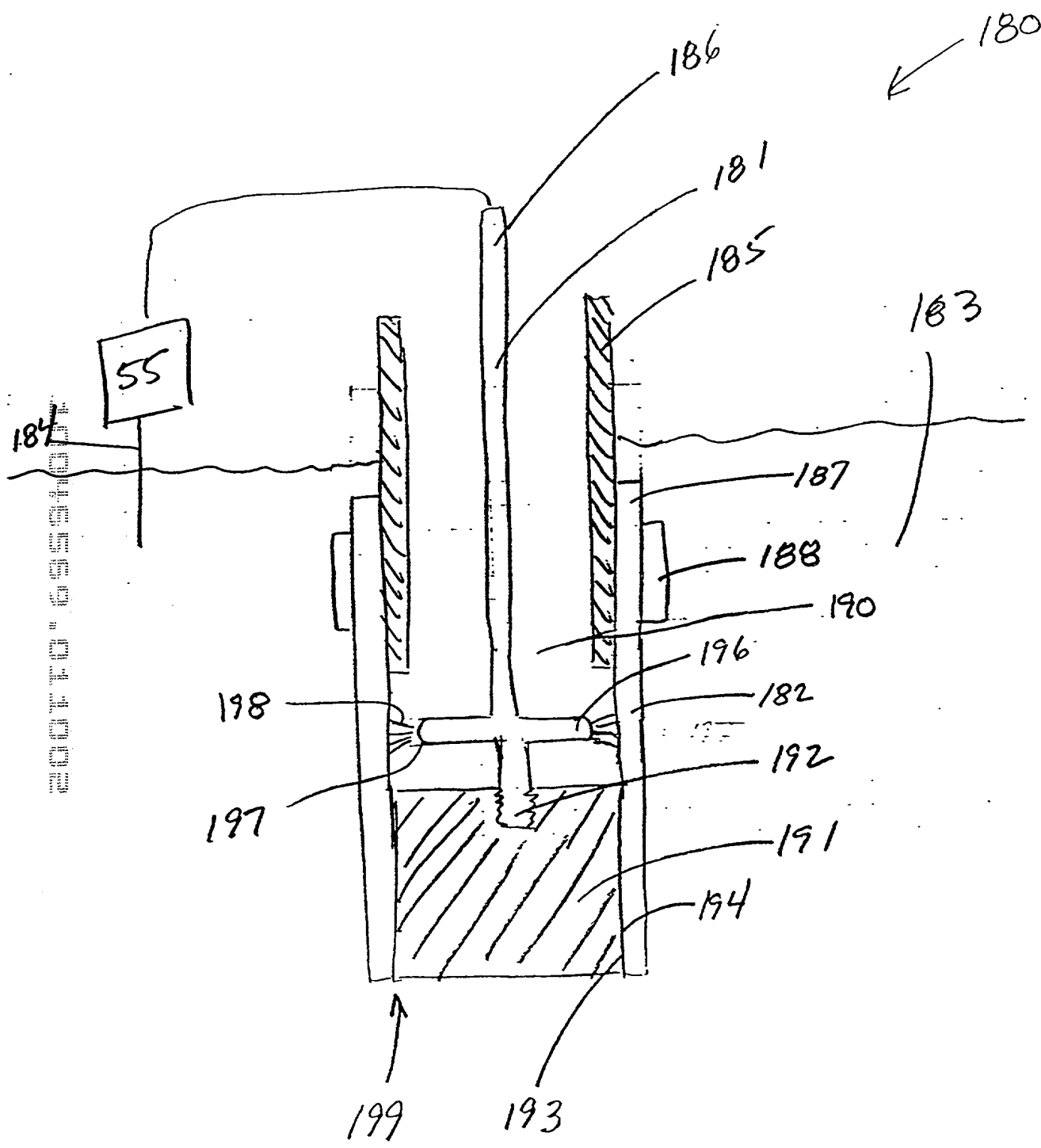


FIG. 17

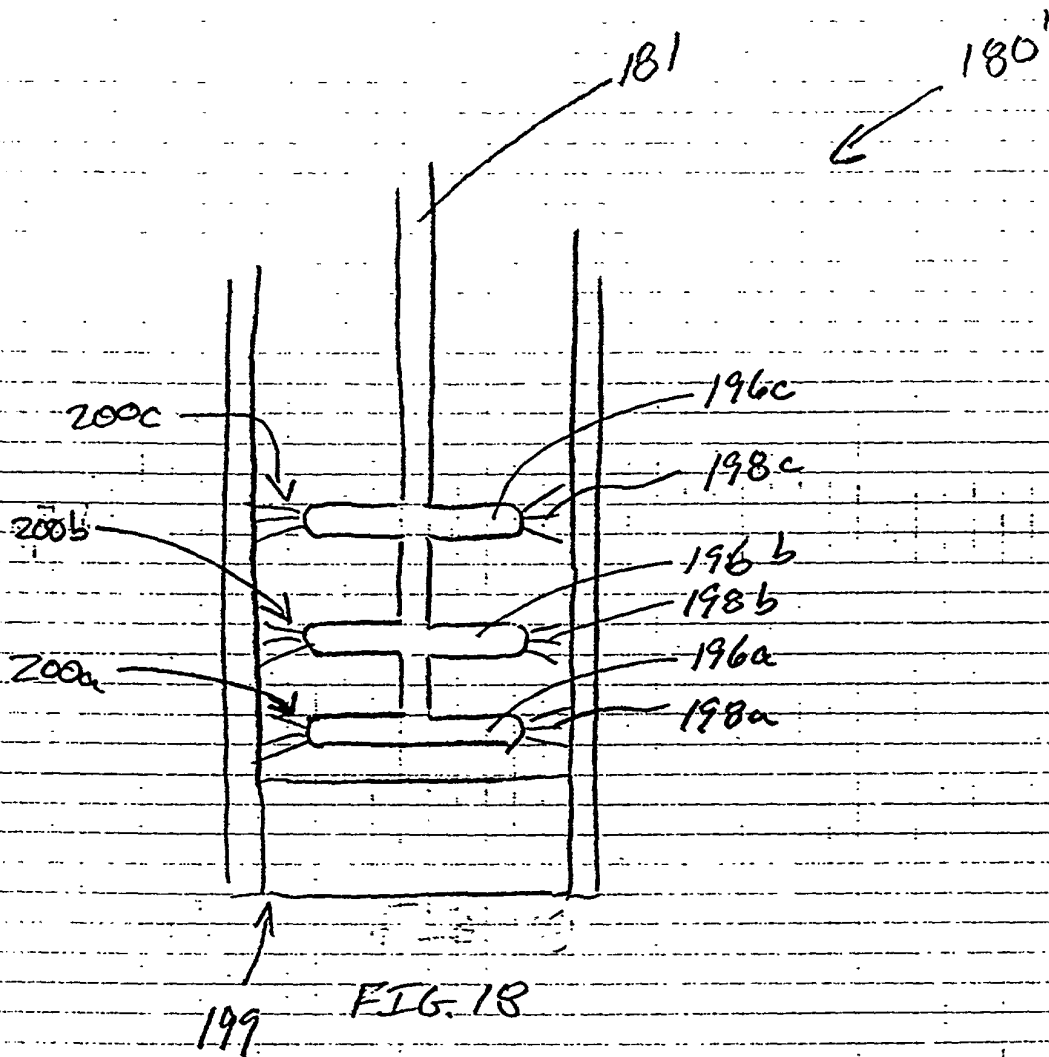


FIG. 18

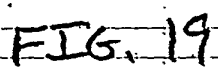


FIG. 19

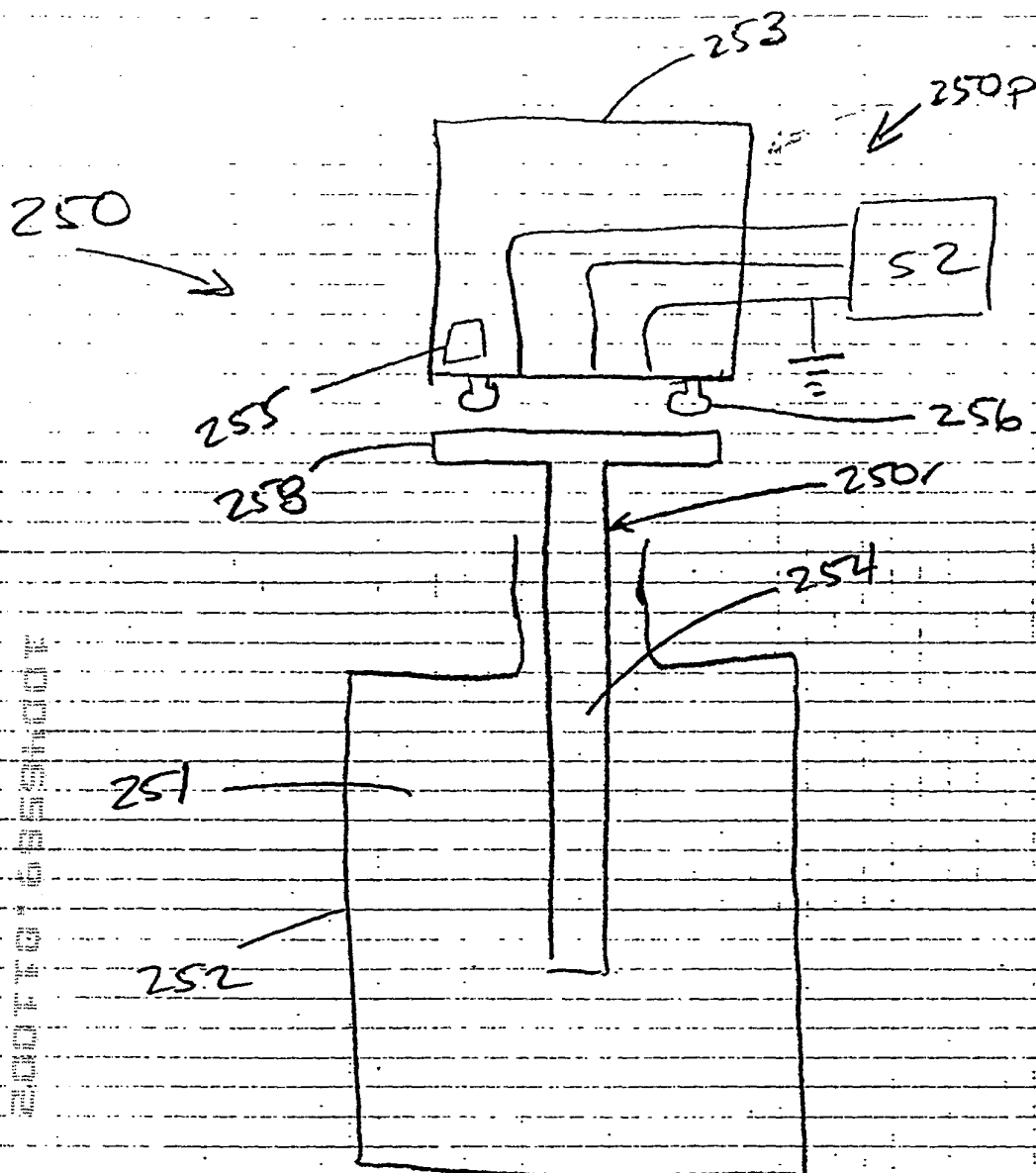


FIG. 20

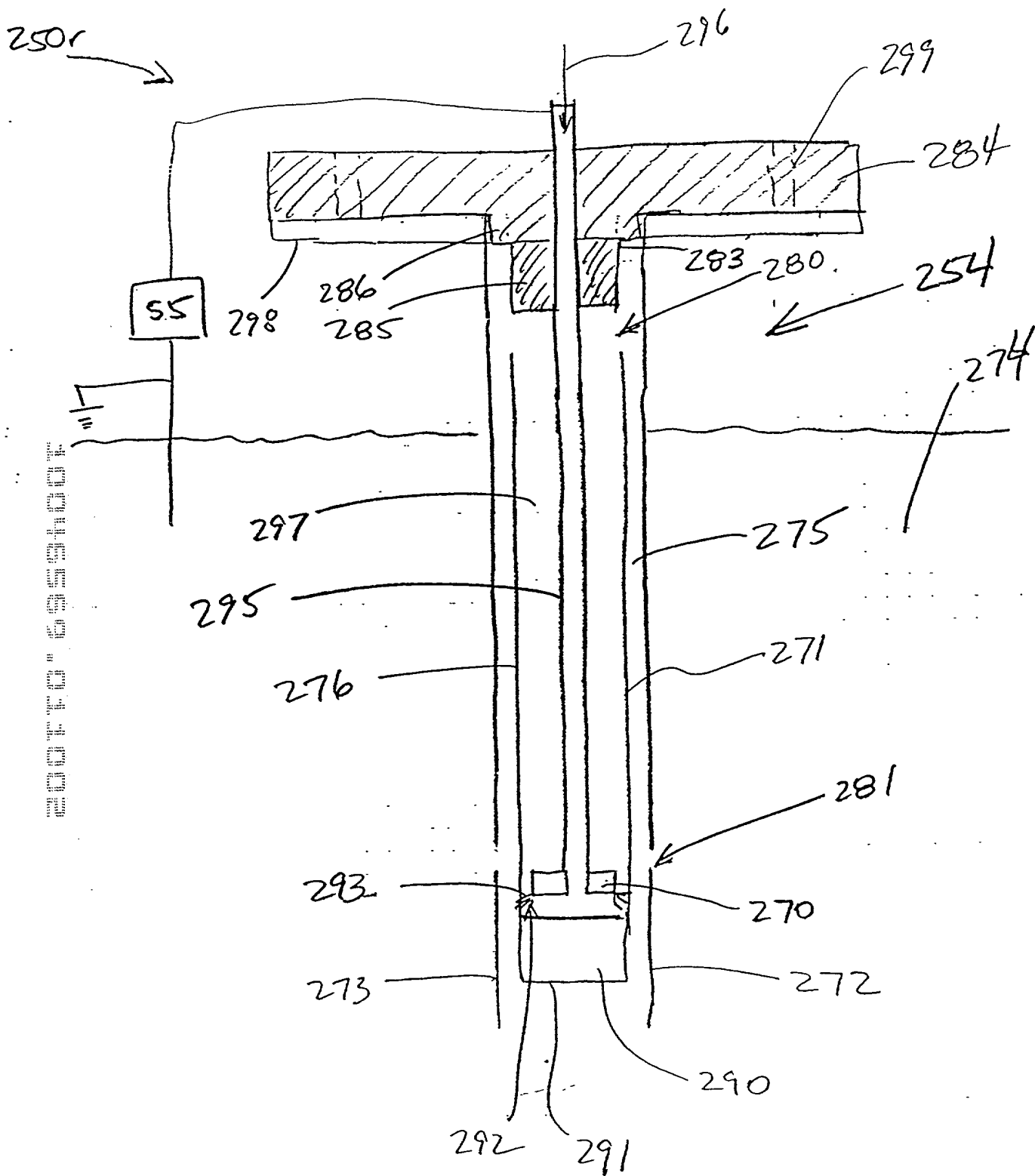


FIG. 21

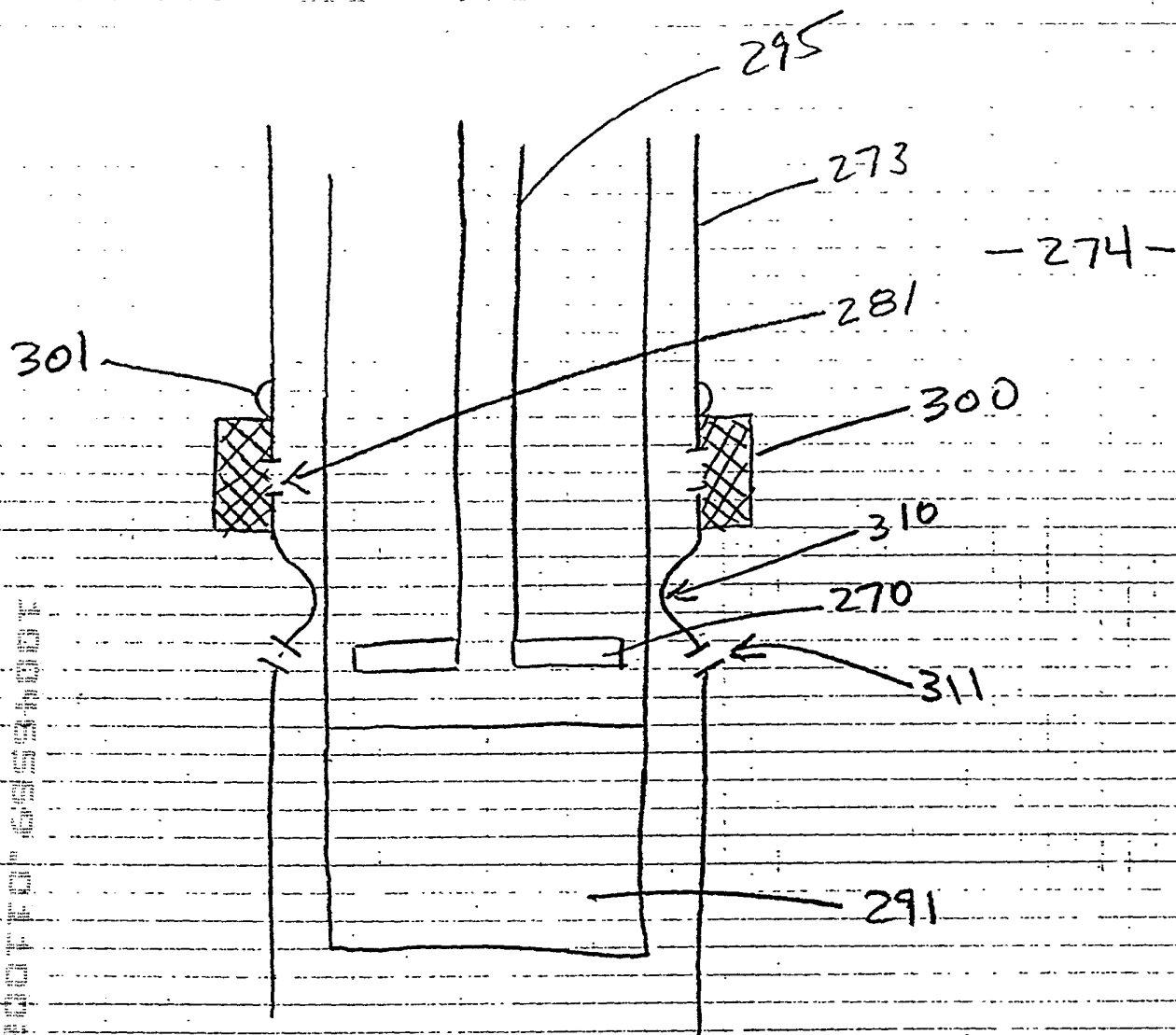


FIG. 22

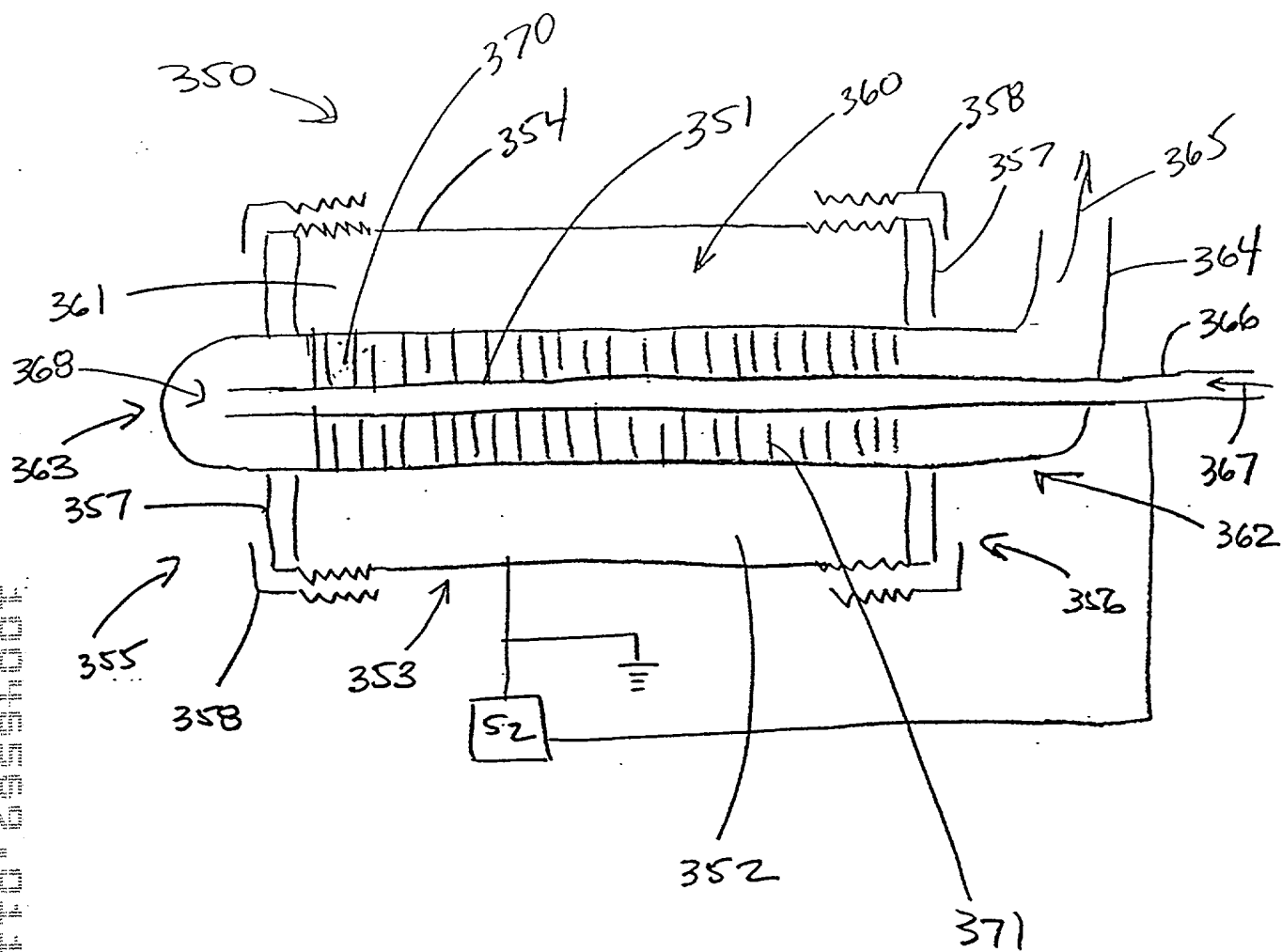


FIG. 23

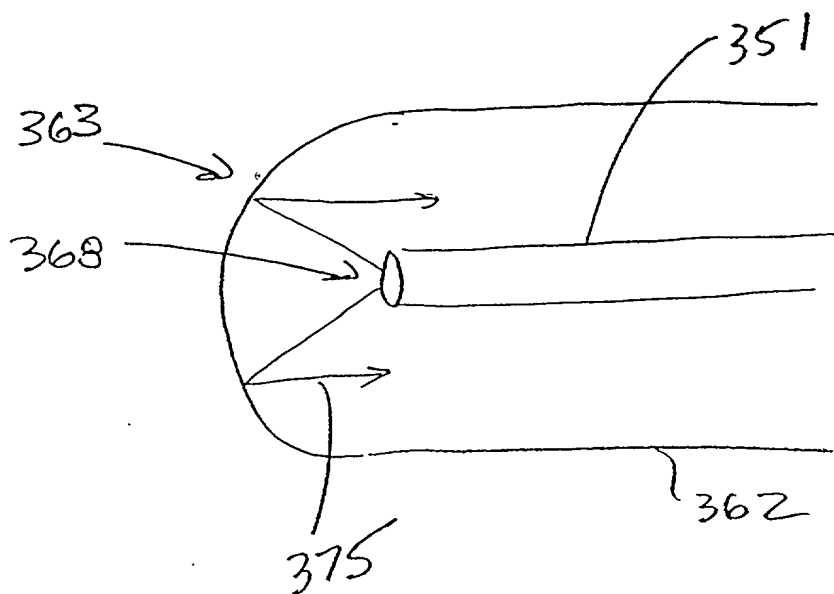
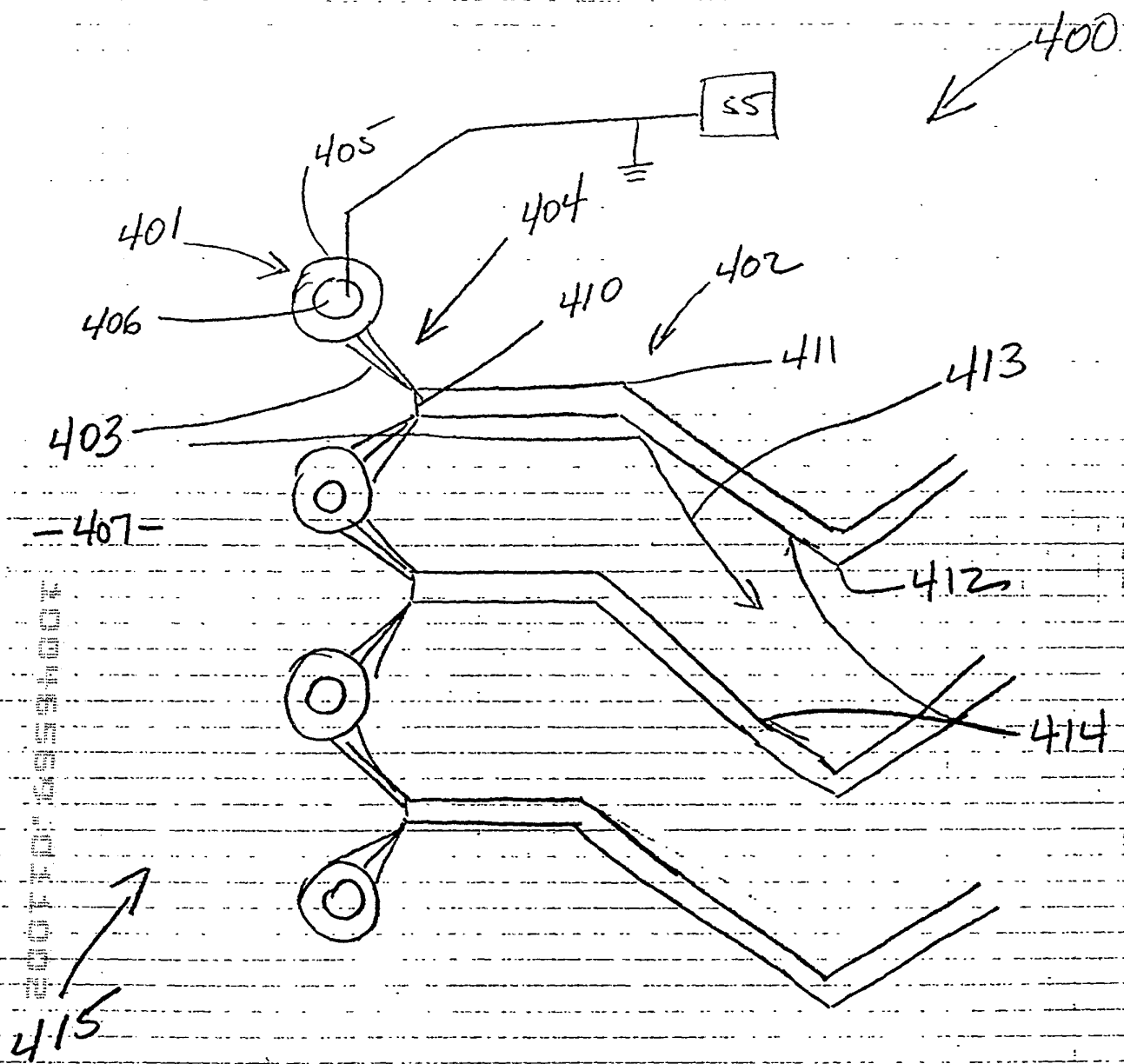


FIG. 24



430

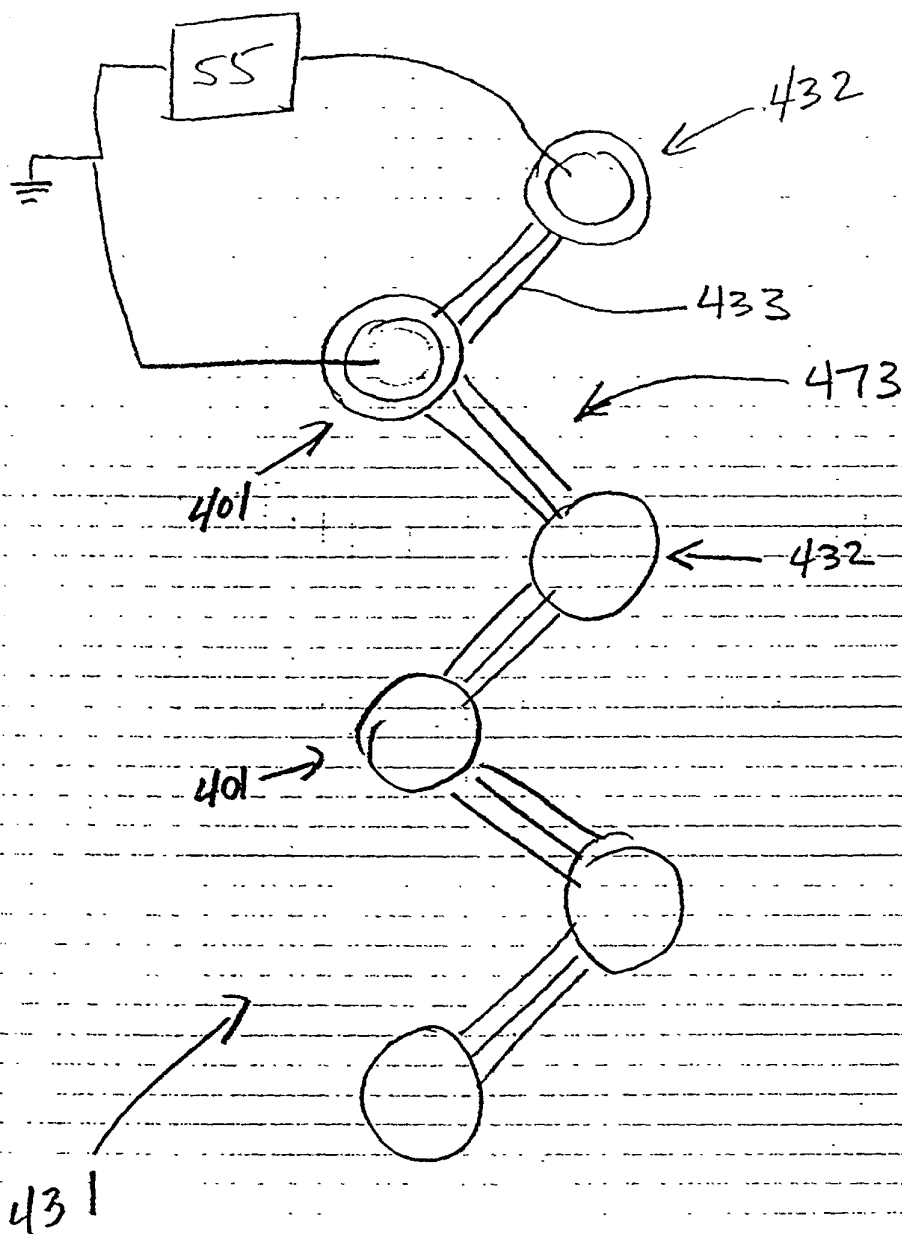


FIG. 26

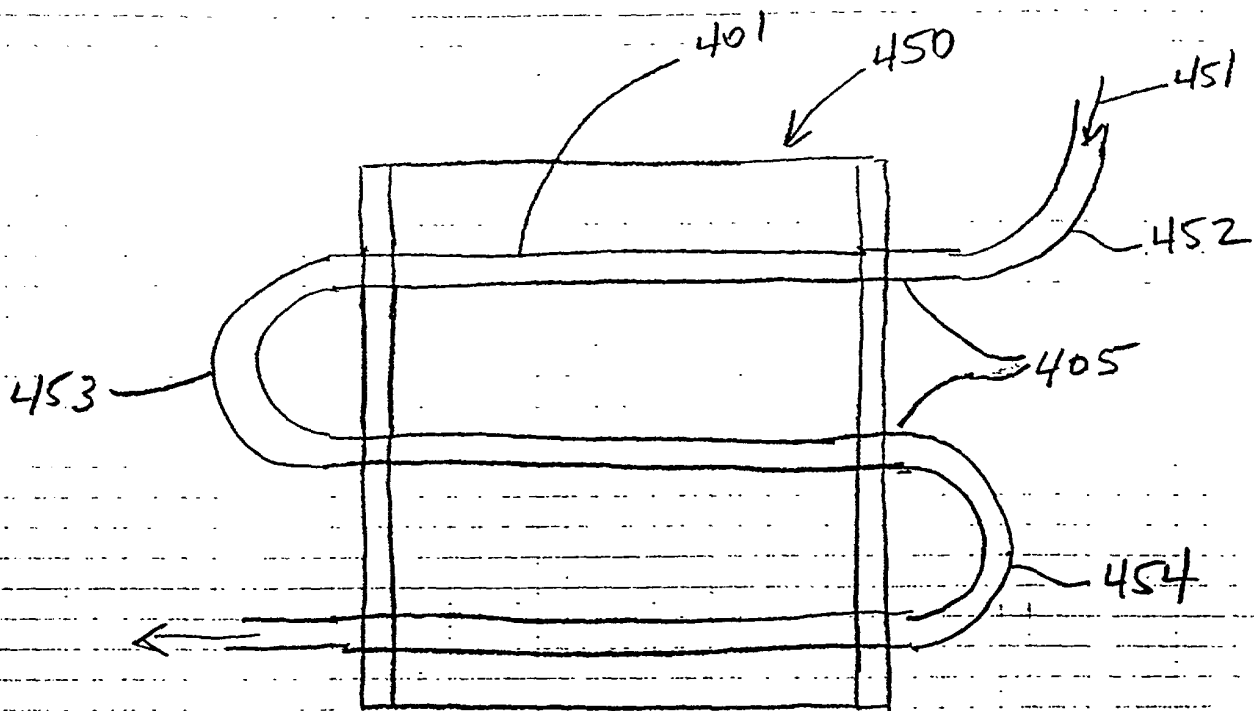


FIG. 27

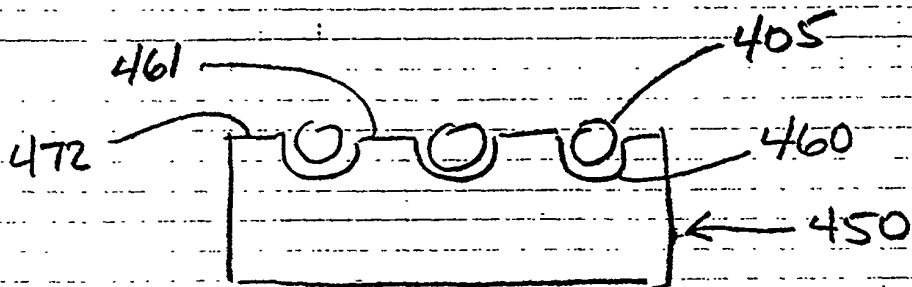


FIG. 28

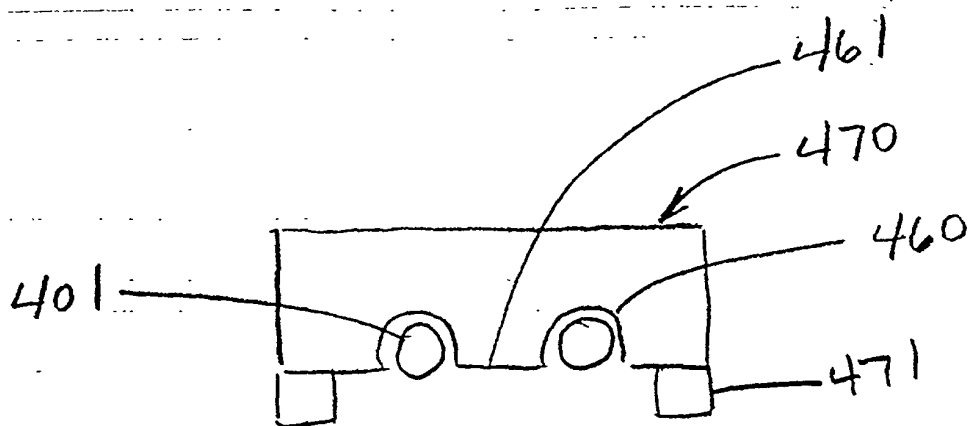


FIG. 29

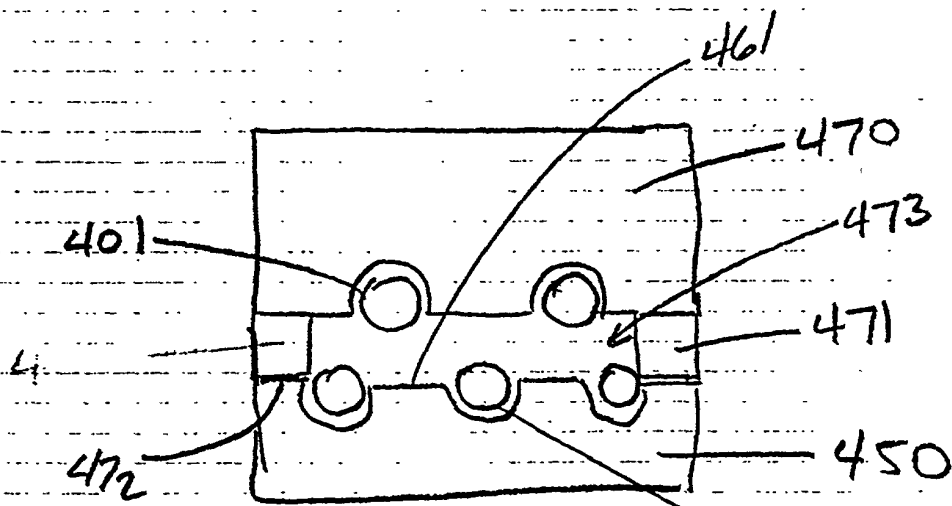
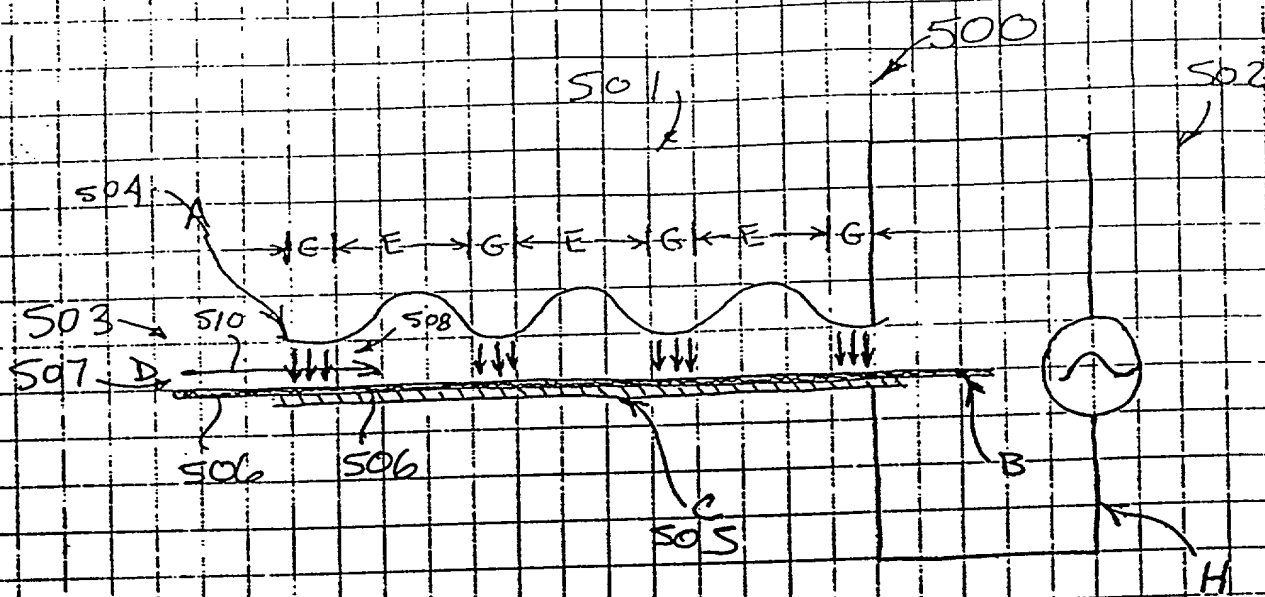


FIG. 30

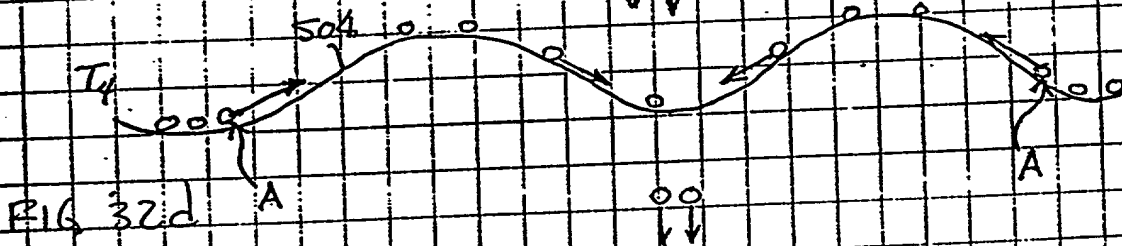
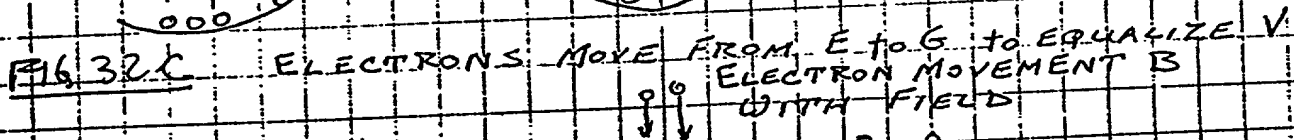
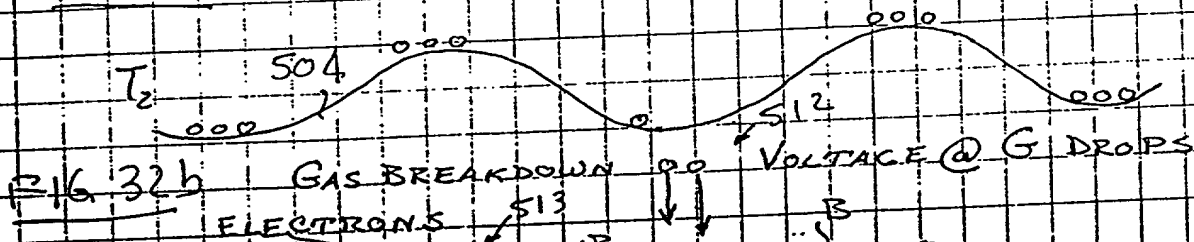
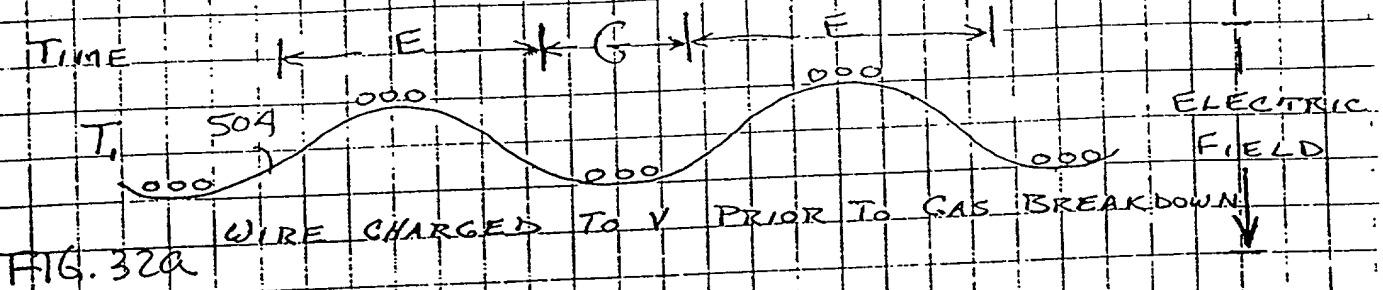
BASIC CONFIGURATION



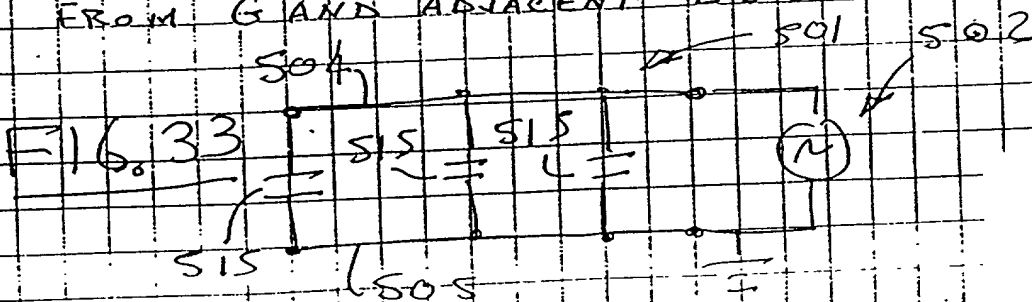
- A WIRE (CONDUCTOR)
- B DIELECTRIC
- C PLATE (CONDUCTOR)
- D AIR FLOW (CAN ALSO BE INTO SHEET)
- E AREA OF LOWEST STRESS
- G DISCHARGE, HIGHEST STRESS
- H HIGH VOLTAGE, ALTERNATING CURRENT OR HIGH VOLTAGE PULSED DC

FIG. 31

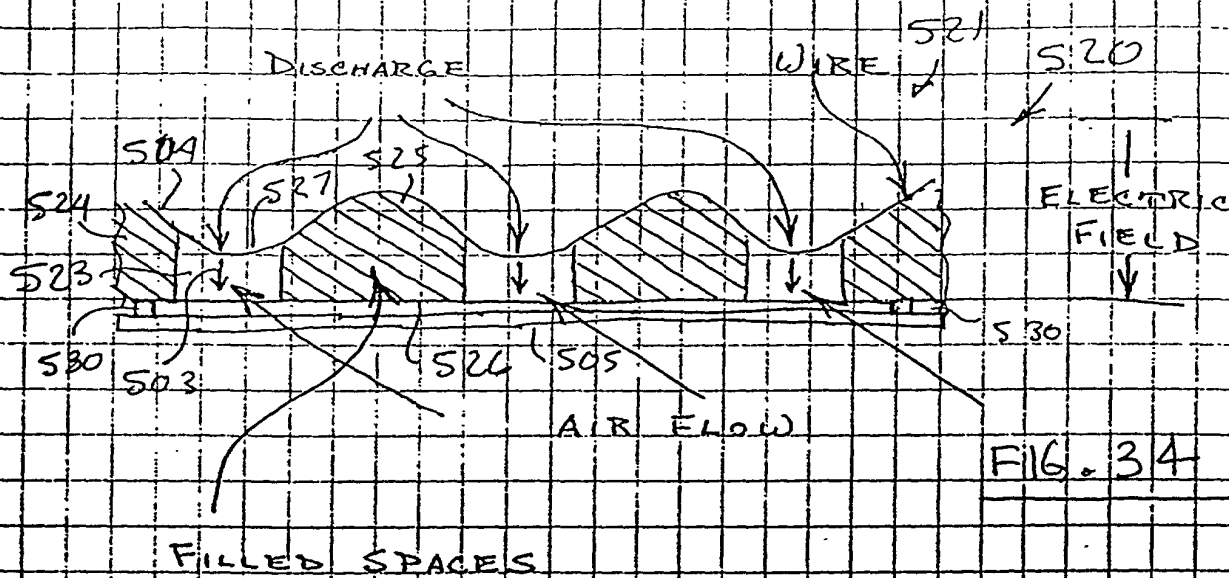
CURRENT LIMITATION AT DISCHARGE G



THERE FOR WHEN DISCHARGE >> FASTER THAN CHARGING, ELECTRONS AVAILABLE FOR DISCHARGE @ G CAN ONLY BE SUPPLIED FROM G AND ADJACENT E'S.



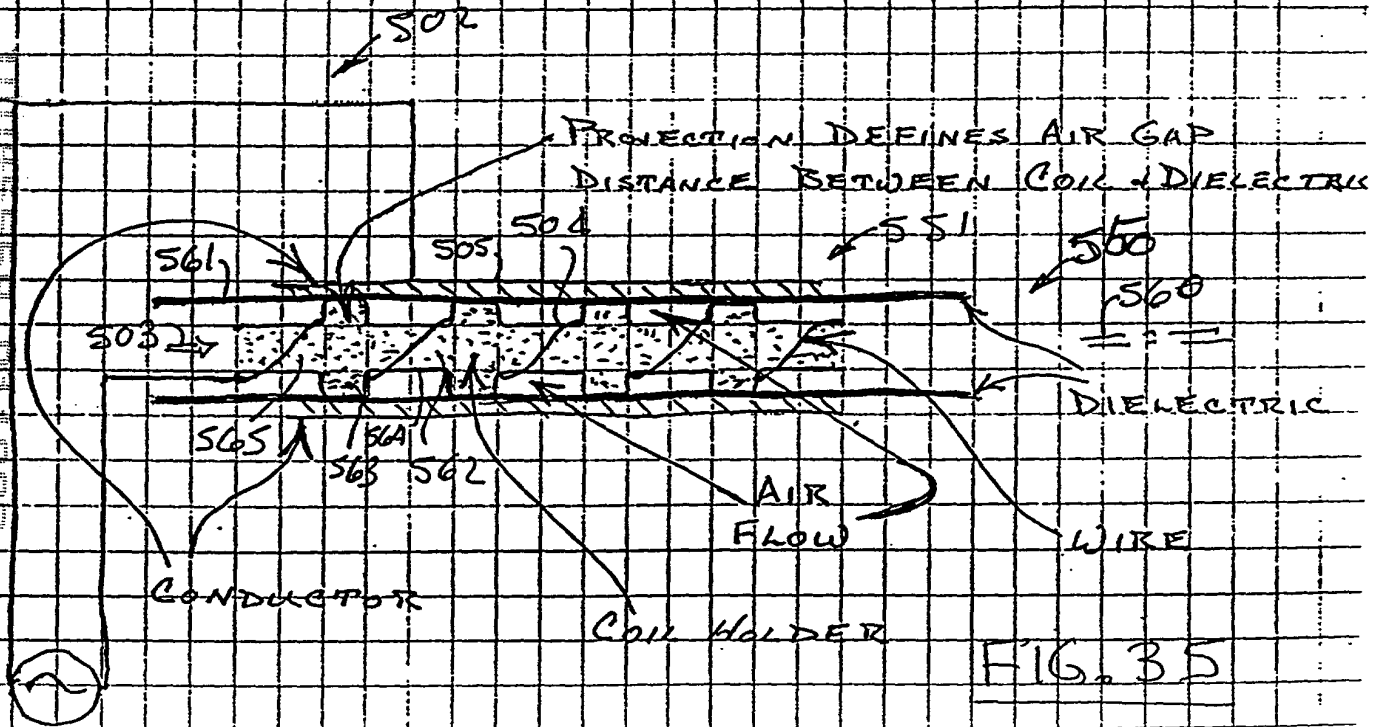
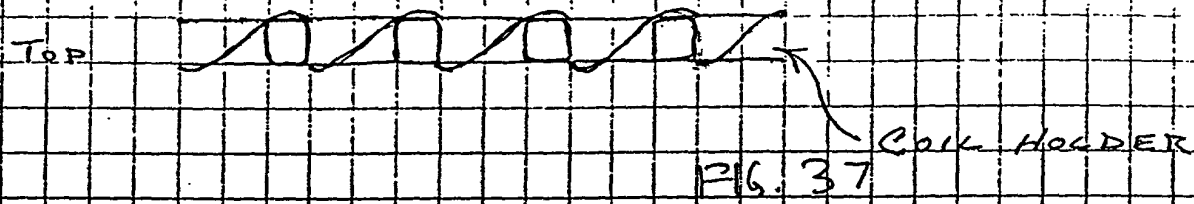
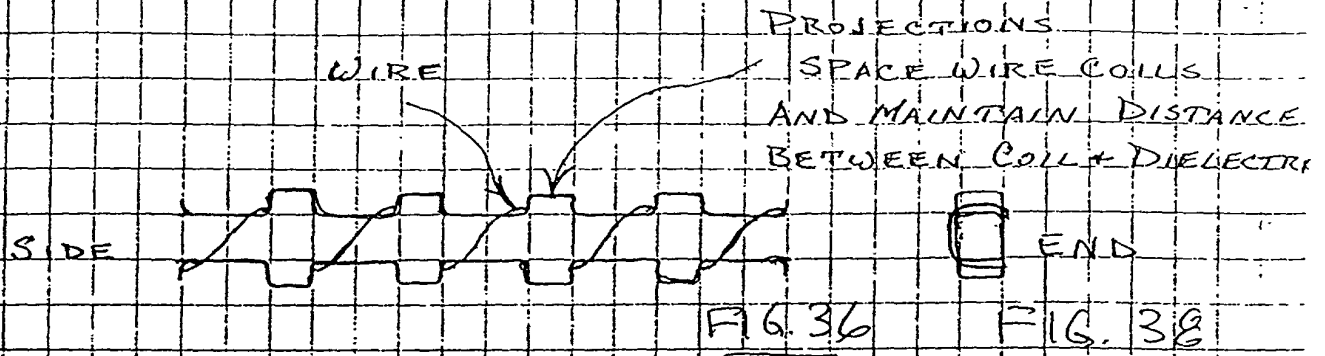
FILLING SPACES WHICH DON'T CORONA



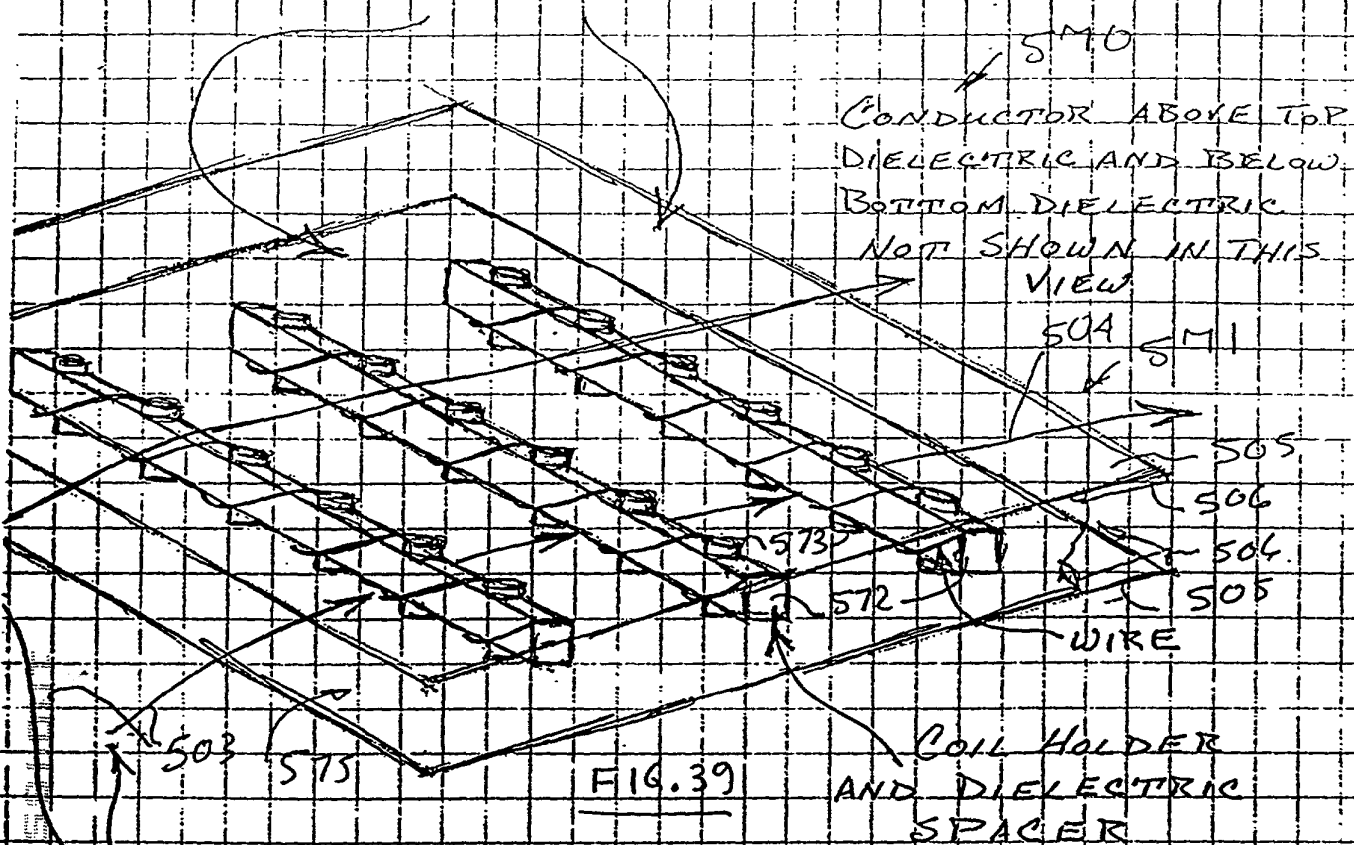
NOTE

AIR FORCED TO FLOW IN AREAS
WHERE THERE IS DISCHARGE

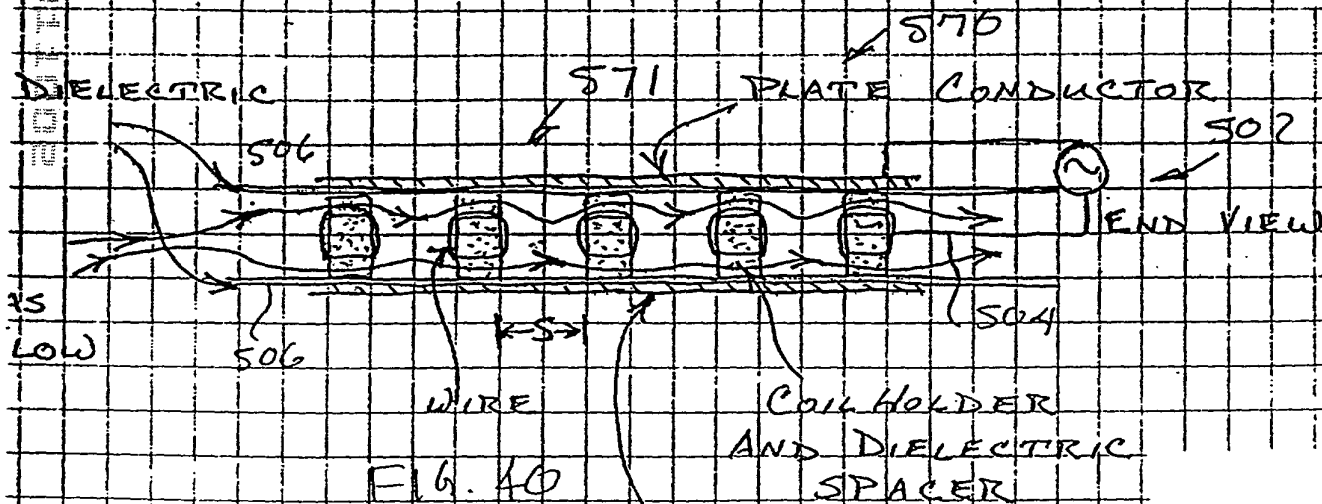
BASIC FORM WITH DIELECTRIC SPACER



ARRANGEMENT OF BASIC FORM DIELECTRIC TOP + BOTTOM



AIR FLOW OVER TOP + BOTTOM OF COILS



NOTE: PLATE CONDUCTOR

S, OR SPACE BETWEEN COIL
CAN VARY FROM TOUCHING \uparrow , BUT IF CURRENT
LIMITATION AT DISCHARGE POINT IS TO BE
MAXIMIZED THEN THE WIRE COILS SHOULD
NOT TOUCH.

CIRCULAR ARRANGEMENT

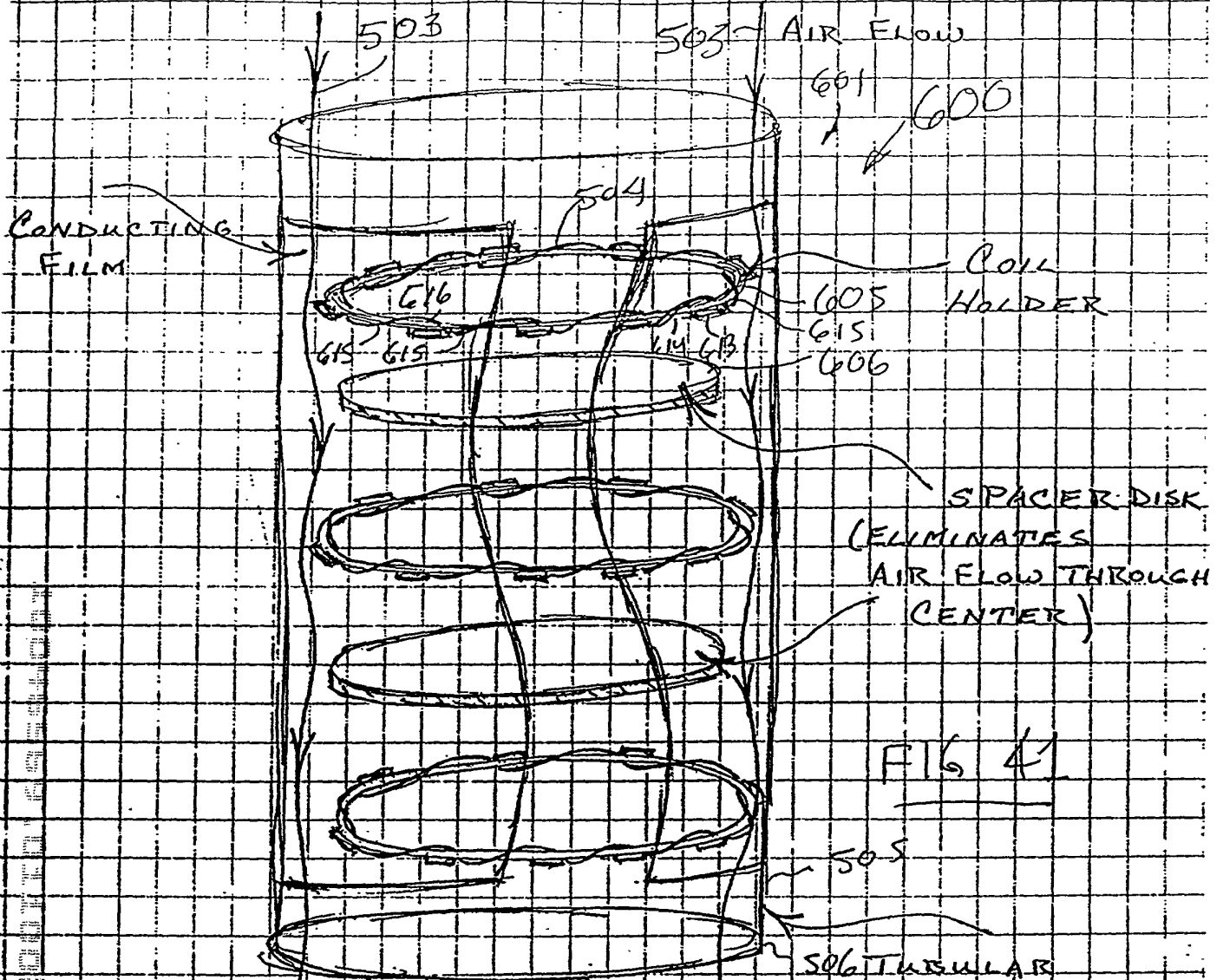


FIG. 41

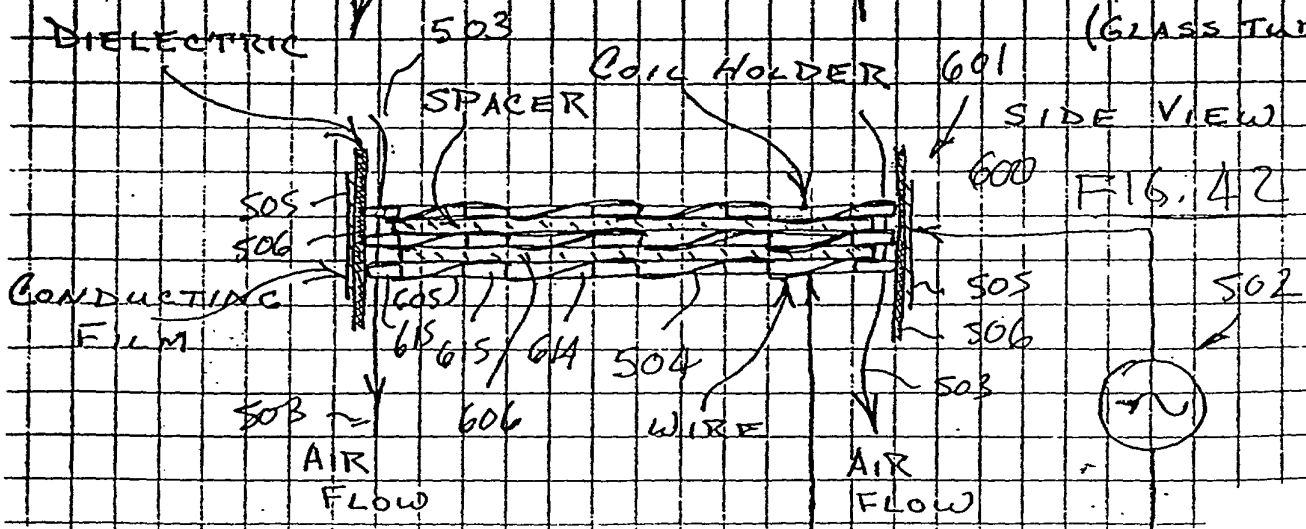


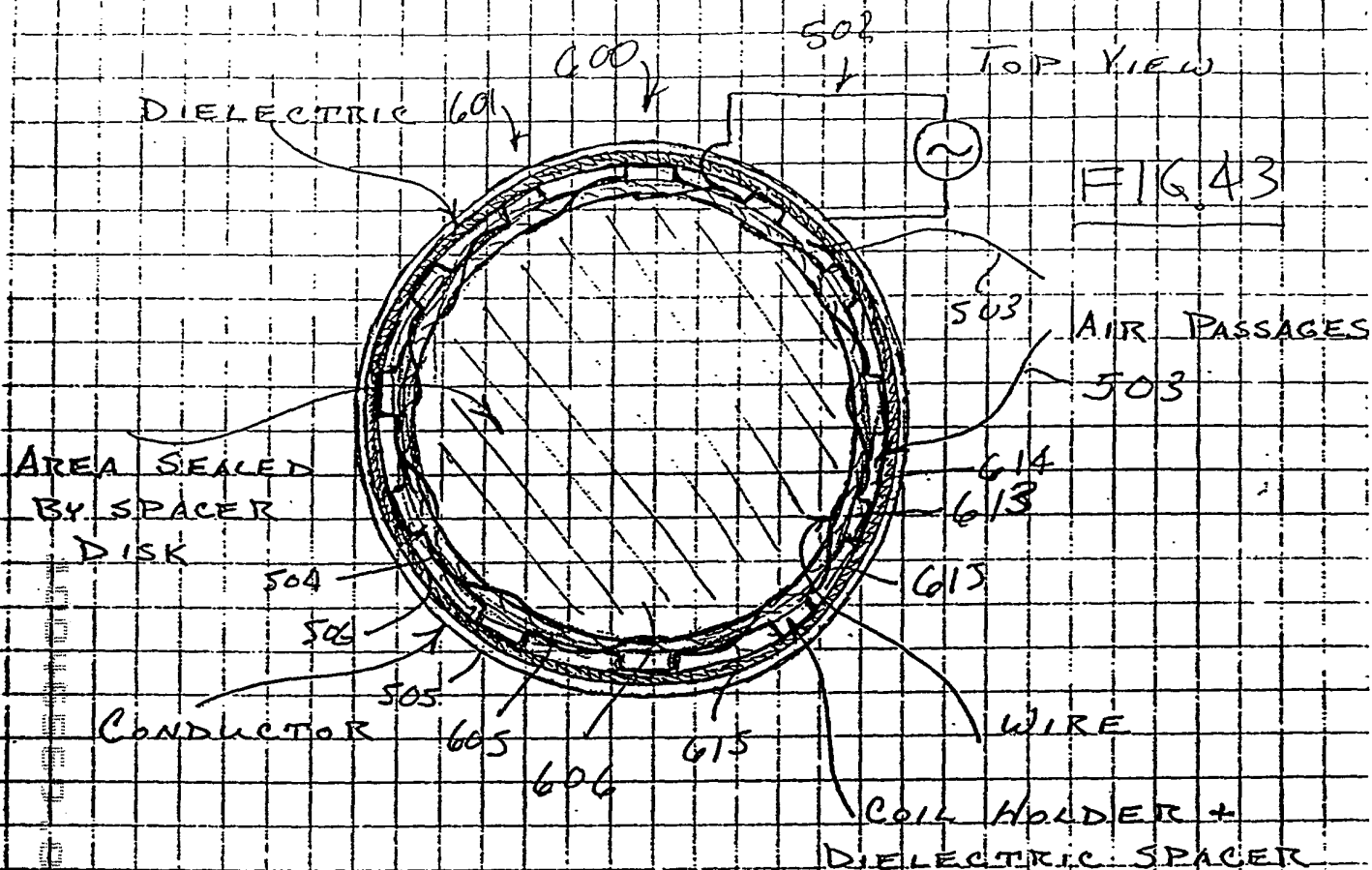
FIG. 42

CIRCULAR ARRANGEMENT

END VIEW

TOP VIEW

FIG. 43



THREADED ROD REACTOR

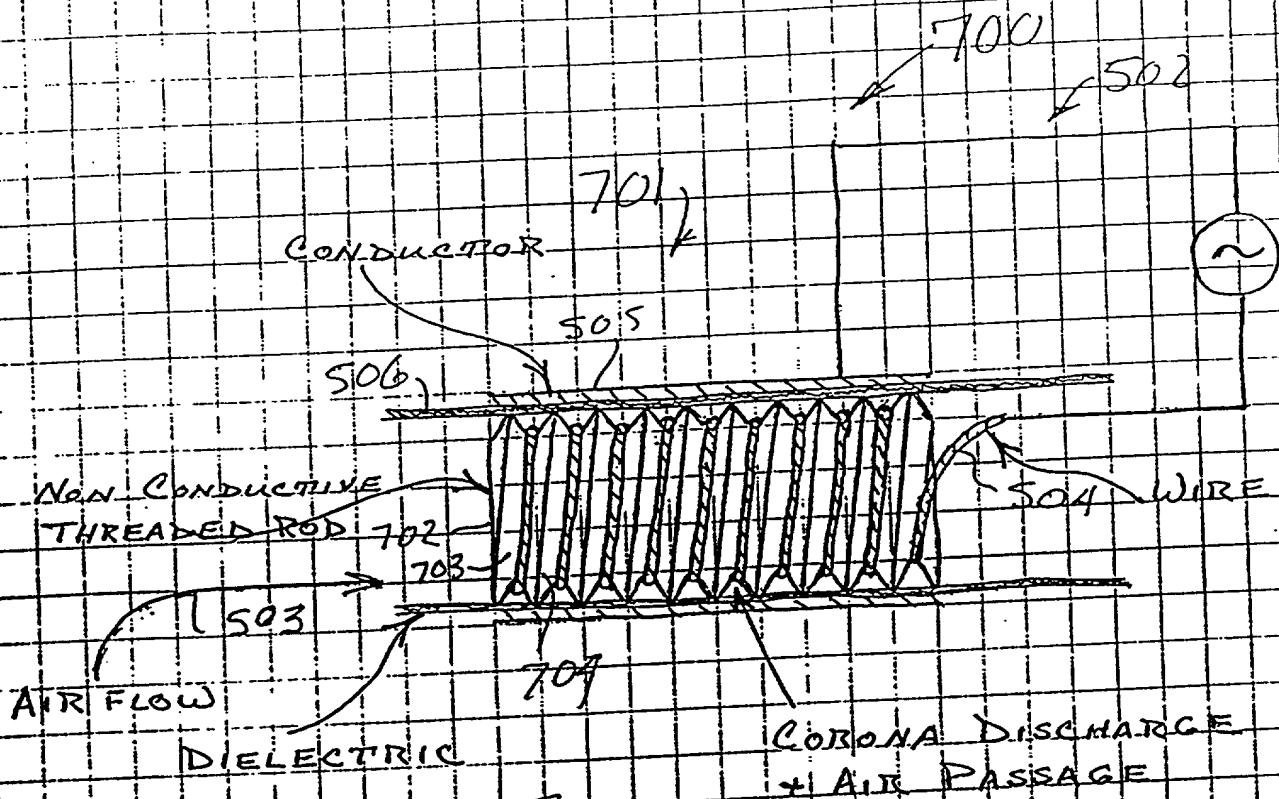
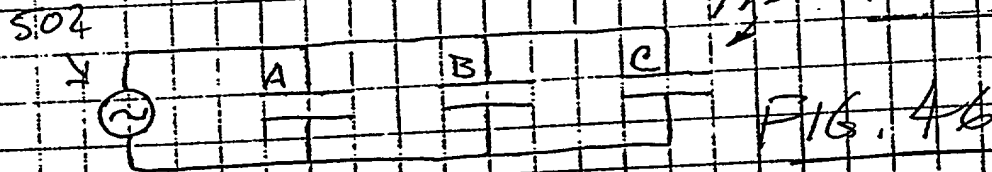
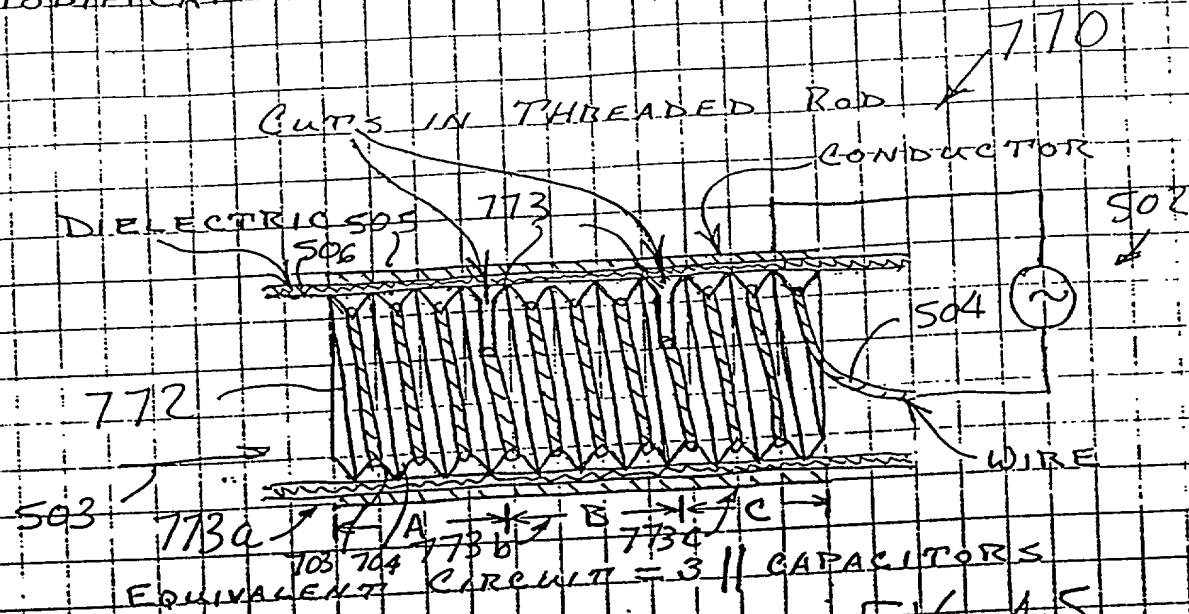


FIG. 44

NOTES

1. WIRE IS WRAPPED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE THREAD CUT IN THE NON CONDUCTIVE ROD
2. AIR FLOWS ALONG PASSAGE FORMED BY APEX OF CUT THREAD AND DIELECTRIC CYLINDER (GLASS TUBE)
3. THE CONTINUOUS COIL BEHAVES AS A SINGLE CAPACITOR

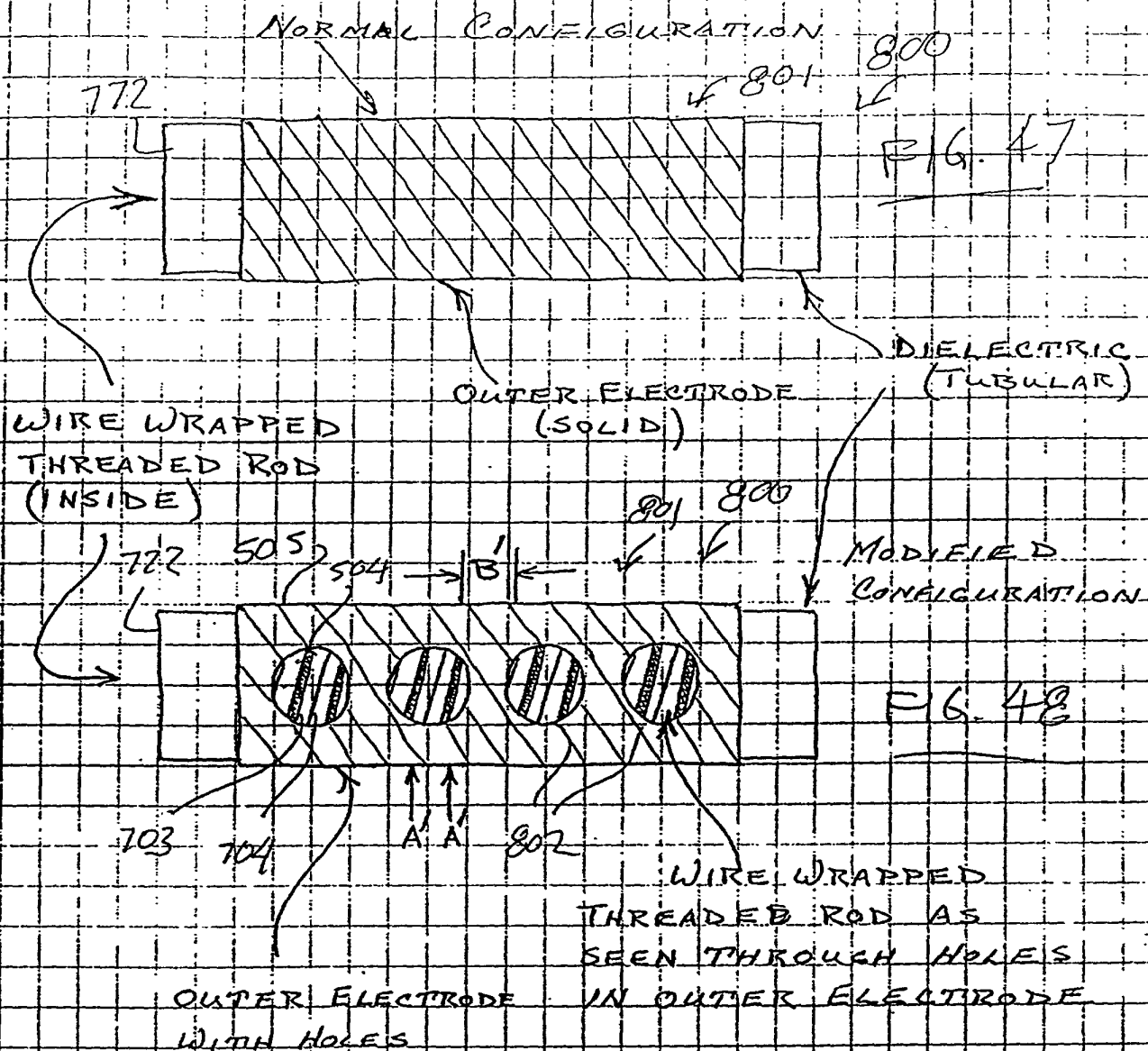
MODIFICATIONS TO THREADED ROD REACTOR



NOTE:

1. THE REGIONS BETWEEN THE CUTS IN THE THREADED ROD ACT AS INDIVIDUAL CAPACITORS
2. THE CUTS INCREASE THE AREA OF THE GAS FLOW PASSAGE, WHICH IS NORMALLY DEFINED BY THE THREAD AND THE DIELECTRIC. THIS INCREASE IN CROSS SECTIONAL AREA (IN THE CUT) DECREASES VELOCITY AND PROMOTES IRREGULAR GAS FLOW, THUS INCREASING GAS MIXING.

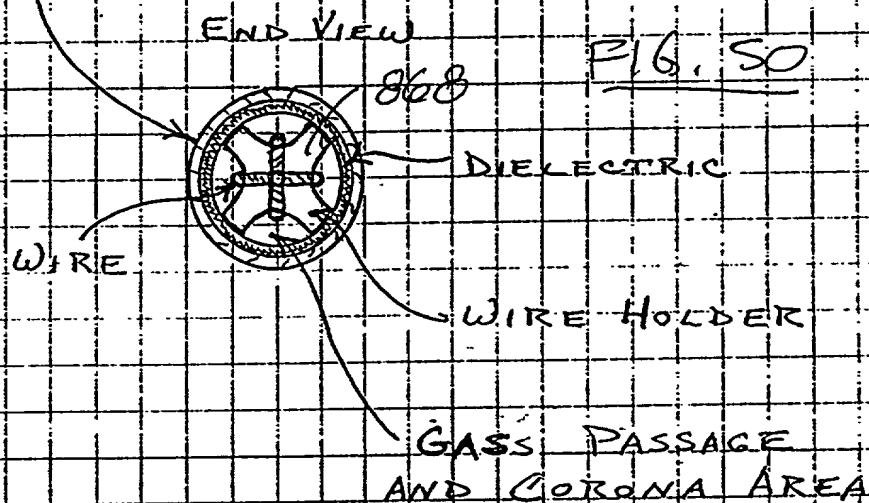
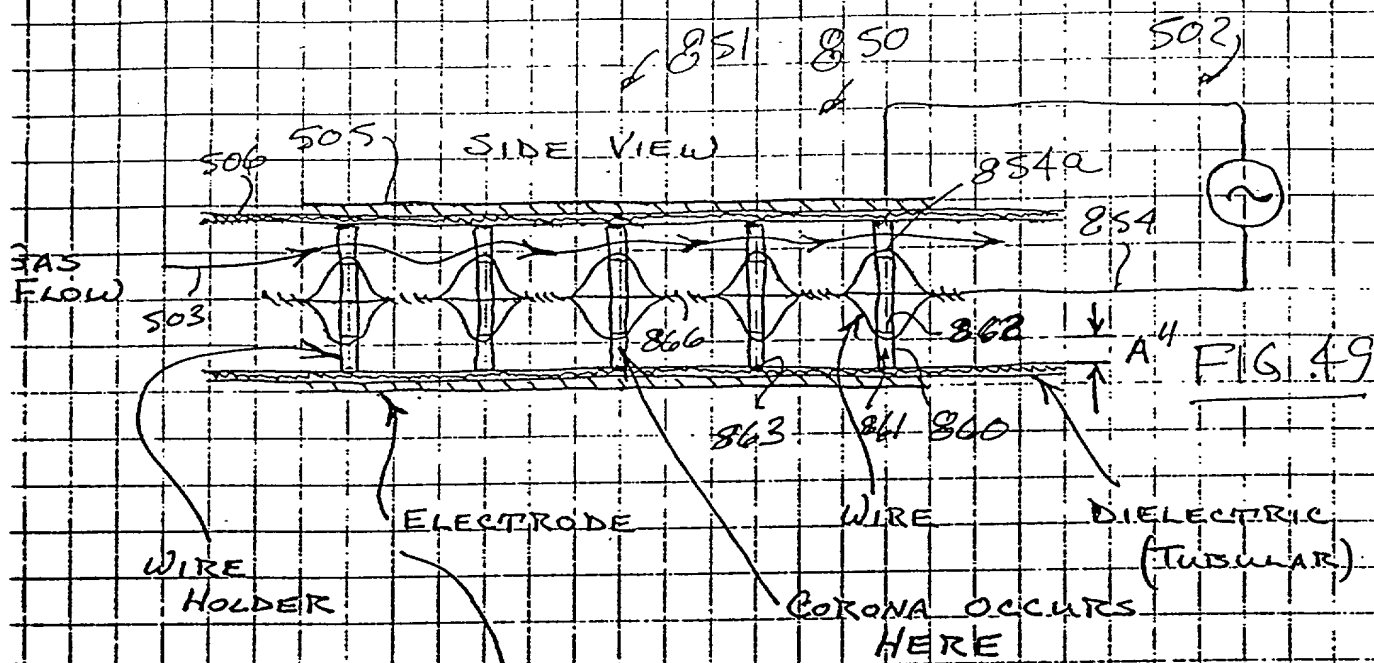
MODIFICATIONS TO THREADED ROD REACTOR



NOTE:

HOLES IN OUTER ELECTRODE PRODUCE DISCONTINUITIES IN CAPACITANCE. EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT WOULD BE A NUMBER OF PARALLEL UNEQUAL CAPACITORS. I.E. CAPACITANCE @ A WOULD BE A SINGLE WIRE WRAP " " @ B " " A DOUBLE " "

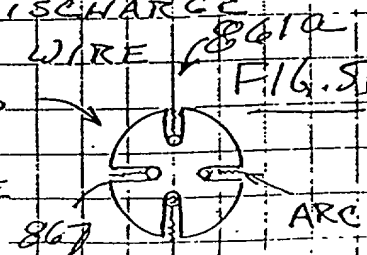
TWISTED WIRE REACTOR



NOTE:

IF GAP "A" KEPT SMALL, THEN DISCHARGE WILL BE A CORONA

IF GAP "A" INCREASED, THEN DISCHARGE WILL BECOME AN ARC. THE WIRE HOLDER CAN BE RECONFIGURED SO THAT THE AIR IS DIRECTED MORE PRECISELY THROUGH THE ARC.



TWISTED WIRE REACTOR

